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Alia, Carcani Greet Algerian Counterparts

AU3110170389 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and Mouloud Hamrouche, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

On the occasion of your National Day, it is our special pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and personally, to convey our warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the Algerian people.

The Albanian people, who are linked to the fraternal Algerian people by a close and traditional friendship, wish them from their heart greater successes in developing their national economy and culture and in further strengthening the country's independence.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Algeria will continue to develop and adopt concrete forms in the future, too, for the benefit of both our peoples and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and for peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Trade Protocol With GDR Signed 28 Oct

AU0211124889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Trade Protocol With Albania Signed"]

[Text] Tirana—A protocol on the exchange of goods between the GDR and Albania for 1990 was signed on Saturday [28 October] by the two countries' deputy foreign trade ministers, Dietrich Lemke and Kostantin Hoxha. The GDR will primarily supply agricultural machinery and vehicles, such as E 514 harvester threshers, tractors, and commercial vehicles. Albania will also receive goods from the sphere of electrical engineering as well as the chemical and metallurgical industry. Exports from Albania to the GDR include chrome ore, copper cables, precision-measuring instruments, and textiles and agricultural products, including early tomatoes and tobacco, as well as canned fruit and vegetables.

The bilateral exchange of goods increased from 23 million valuta mark in 1970 to 261 million last year. Another increase is expected for this year. An increase in the exchange of goods has been agreed for 1990.

Daily Interviews Kosovo Writer Qosja

AU2410094089 Tirana ATA in English 0736 GMT 24 Oct 89

["Cultural Genocide"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 24 (ATA)—Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries the interview the Kosovo academician Rexhep Qosja granted to the Croatian newspaper SLOBODNA DALMACIJA. Follow extracts from this interview:

Question: What's your comment on the trial against Azem Vlasi and other Albanian political and economic leaders, scheduled to begin soon?

Answer: This is a political trial, ordered by Serbia's political leaders. They say as if the Albanian people were immature historically and politically and could be manipulated or as if the political will of the Albanian people might reduce to the will of the individual. [sentence as received] The trial against Azem Vlasi shows of the political and juridical destiny of the Albanian people. [sentence as received] In Montenegro and Vojvodina there are appointed to high political and state posts those who awoke the Montenegrin and Serbian people and who destroyed the legal power organs in Montenegro and Vojvodina, whereas Azem Vlasi is penally punished under the charge of wanting to awake the Albanian people. In Montenegro and Vojvodina there was abolished the constitution in power, but they say: This was people's will. In Kosovo, there was defended the constitution in power and for this they say: This was an insurrection. Hence the Albanian people was declared outlaw.

Question: What's the result you expect from the trial and what's the impact on the coming political events in Kosovo, according to your opinion?

Answer: It is clear to anyone who knows that the basic principles of democracy are freedom and equality of peoples and citizens, that Azem Vlasi is condemned, in the first place, to condemn the political will of the Albanian people, voiced on occasion of constitutional amendments. At least, Azem Vlasi and the others, will be sentenced in public, but what can be said of many others, whose names are mentioned by no one and who are or will be sentenced without being tried?

Question: What's the position of the Albanian intelligentsia in Kosovo?

Answer: Since 1981 this position is becoming graver and graver from the political, social and moral point of view as well. The process of the so-called differentiation is dealing blows to intelligentsia in particular.

Anyhow, it is not intelligentsia that social stratum whose position is the gravest. [sentence as received] The consequences of Kosovo drama are most tragically reflected in the life of the more powerless, in the life of the broad Albanian masses—workers, peasants, teachers, employees, youngsters. Those, on whom history has always been merciless, experience the most evils in the conditions of the state of emergency in Kosovo.

Question: Which is the aim of differentiation in your opinion?

Answer: In order to understand the aim of the political measures, one should always examine their results. A large number of Albanians, due to differentiation have been obliged to fully. [sentenced as received] Many teachers, pedagogues, professors, employees, workers have remained jobless because of this differentiation, schooling for many youngsters has become impossible. Many literary and scientific works have remained unwritten. Many works in painting, music, film, theater, are not realized because differentiation which has been going on for eight years now in succession, has brought about the disintegration of the Albanian creative intelligentsia and has made it think how to cope with life. Therefore, one day, this differentiation will be considered as struggle against Albanian literature, arts, science, culture.

If we will add to this differentiation even the isolation, police treatment of hundreds of thousands of people, penal punishment, as well as all the other measures of political and state pressure, only then we may realize the great drama it comprises. One fact cannot be hidden: the Albanian people are subjected to great sufferings. Nevertheless, we hope that they will come out from these sufferings more mature and stable from the spiritual and moral point of view.

Question: Now when isolation is abolished regarding a number of Albanian intellectuals, what do you think, is its aim attained?

Answer: An isolated person told me: The sufferings of the isolated are less harmful than the aims the isolation had to attain. As it seems one of the aims of isolation has been to bring to court a large number of Albanian intellectuals.

Question: What influences to a great extent the splits among the peoples in Kosovo?

Answer: I do not think that there exists any division among the peoples in Kosovo. I think that there exist splits between the people and state power. The Albanians and Serbs in Kosovo have been living for centuries together, no one has either taught or forced them to live together, but life itself taught them such a thing. Relying on one another, understanding and respecting one another, it would be easier and better for all of them. The splits and divisions are not part of human nature. On the contrary peace and solidarity are natural to mankind, the life among the peoples. Nevertheless, in case there has been any splits between the Serbs and Albanians in the course of history, they are caused by the others or by those who have been in power. Those who are in power know how to destroy the equality among the peoples for the sole reason of prolonging their domination.

Question: What are the chances and possibilities of any democratisation of the relations in Kosovo?

Answer: What democratisation might be spoken of in Kosovo, when during 8 years alone, 584,373 people have been arrested, interrogated, summoned, drawn the attention [as received] and have been penally sentenced? What democracy can be spoken of in an environment where the state of emergency has been imposed twice within eight years? What democracy can be spoken of in a region where political and police differentiation is a continuous process?

At present the possibilities for democratisation in Kosovo are minimal, because it is to Serbia's liking. The Serbian leadership exploited the Kosovo tension to exert pressure on the federal organs and other republics so as to easily implement its strategy throughout Yugoslavia.

Question: What is your personal destiny in the framework of this general complex?

Answer: It is not about my personal destiny. I am an intellectual that adopts a critical stand towards the social and political reality. I am a writer and as such it is my moral duty to say the truth on the people and life and not be part of any resolution. For this reason, during these 8 years I have been declared as outlaw in Kosovo.

Question: TANJUG broadcast a news item, according to which the presentation of your book was made in Tirana. They say in Pristina that you were invited, but were not allowed to go.

Answer: The "Naim Frasheri" publishing house in Tirana has published my scientific monography on the great Albanian poet and thinker, Naim Frasheri, and on this occasion it invited me to take part in the presentation of this book. I sent the invitation and the request to go to Tirana to the Regional Committee for Relations With Foreign Countries. But, it was not possible to go there. What happens here? Dobrica Cosic can go to Sweden and deliver lectures on whatever he likes, sparing neither the living nor the dead politicians. Milan Komenici and Vuk Draskovic may grant such statements to the Swedish television, which make many people in Yugoslavia shiver; Vojislav Sesel can go to the U.S.A. and make forecast there according to which within 10 years the monument to Draza Mihajlovic will be erected in the centre of Belgrade, and all of them can go abroad wherever they like. The Serbian, Macedonian, Croatian, Slovenian, Montenegrin, Moslem writers can attend the presentation of their books in Warsaw, Moscow, Prague, Paris, Melbourne or Tokyo, whereas I can not go to Tirana to take part in the presentation of my book on the greatest creating personality in the history of the Albanian culture. They can go wherever and whenever they like, but Rexhep Qosja cannot go even to Tirana where on occasion of a cultural ceremony he can meet with his beloved friends who belong to the same national culture. The scientific Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian working people can go to rummage through the archives and libraries throughout the world, whereas the Albanian scientist from Kosovo has not been able to go there for a period of more than eight years to rummage through the archives and libraries in Albania, at a time when Belgrade is the city where the ministers for foreign affairs of the Balkan countries met to forge ahead the cooperation among the peoples and states of the Balkans. In the documents of the United Nations, the impossibility of cultural communications between the members of the same people is called cultural genocide, yes, cultural genocide.

Pitarka Speaks on Disarmament at UN

AU2310143689 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 23 Oct 89

["The PSR of Albania Has Endorsed and Endorses All Those Efforts Which Are in Favour of International Peace and Security"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA)—In the contributions at the First Commission of the UN General Assembly "On Disarmament", the floor was taken also by the permanent representative of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania in UN, Bashkim Pitarka, who said among others:

Mankind continues to witness an unprecedented armament race of all kinds of weapons. The gigantic nuclear arsenals in the hands of the big imperialist powers, especially of the two superpowers, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, pose a real threat to the international peace and security. Therefore in the third decade of disarmament, too, the aims and aspirations of the international public opinion remain the same: to halt the hand of those forces that keep the world and the peoples under the constant blackmail and threat of war and nuclear weapons.

This session, just as the previous year's one, is focused on some worries and preoccupations on the part of the international community in the arms race, on the dangers and threats posed by it. The tendencies towards armament, both from the quantitative and qualitative point of view, continue to be imposed and dominate over the aspirations of the peoples, carrying tensions, dangers and conflicts which one day might lead to greater confrontations.

Proceeding from the preoccupation on the dangers of the nuclear armament race, the Albanian representative said, the international public opinion is following attentively the evolution and metamorphosis of the Soviet-American dialogue in this field. The real reduction of the nuclear weapons contingents, if realised, would certainly be a positive thing, therefore the peace loving peoples and countries, which for long have persisted in such step and impose a constant pressure on the superpowers and other imperialist powers to halt the armament course and race would welcome such acts.

Further on, the Albanian representative said that the atmosphere of political and military confrontation, consequence of presence of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty blocs and the great military arsenals of the two superpowers is still prevailing on the European continent. Now, more than ever, the sensibility of the peoples for the dangers this reality poses and its negative consequences is increasing.

We, he said further on, are of the opinion that any constructive step in the right direction should start with the elimination of the military presence of the superpowers, the dispersal of the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. This would make possible that things take a positive direction so greatly desired by the European peoples to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence.

Consistent in its stand towards the great problems of the time, preservation of peace and international security, complete disarmament, the Albanian representative said in conclusion, the PSR of Albania has supported and will support all those steps and efforts in favour of peace and international security and will oppose the policy which threatens the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the states and peoples, including the armament race, denouncing those who are protagonists and responsible for the armament race.

Citizen 'Initiatives' Prompt Questions

AU2710091389 Sofia BTA in English 2121 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 26 (BTA)—The CSCE meeting for protection of the environment continues its work with the session of the two auxiliary bodies. Three working groups are formed which are headed by representatives of Austria, Finland and Sweden, to prepare the document determined by the warrant.

The proposals which a number of countries made during the sessions serve as a base for the discussions on the project. In spite of certain differences in the opinion the wish is prevailing that the forum should end with the adoption of a document which will set the beginning of a common interaction of countries participants in the CSCE meeting for protection of the ecological space on our planet.

At the afternoon session some of the delegates requested explanation concerning the actions of the local city authorities for protection of public order.

In reply Mr Zakhari Radukov, member of the Bulgarian delegation said:

During the last days there were requests by citizens for carrying of some initiatives at public places. In the written reply presented personally by the chairman of the executive committee of the City Council the places were determined where these initiatives should be carried. But as a result of the provocative behavior of a group of persons the communal bodies have taken actions for protection of the public order. The persons in question have been transported by bus to the set place. Nobody has been arrested.

The Bulgarian representative drew the attention at the unusual interest shown in these events by members of certain delegations, diplomats and journalists.

Ever since the beginning of the meeting the Bulgarian side is doing its best for its normal atmosphere, including the unhindered carrying of all accompanying initiatives of the public. At the same time for the successful end of the European ecological meeting the efforts of all member countries are needed.

Party CC Plenum Called for 10 Nov

AU2810195789 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 Oct 89

["Todor Zhivkov's Report on the Forthcoming Plenum of the CC of the BCP"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 28 (BTA)—An announcement was made today that on Friday, November 10, 1989, a plenum of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] will be held in this country. A report of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP will be discused on "On the Course of Restructuring at the Present Stage, for the Preparation of the Forthcoming Fourteenth Party Congress". Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP was elected as speaker.

The text of the report was disseminated today for circulation. It begins by drawing a balance of the past two years after the July Plenum of the CC of the BCP [in 1987] which established the concept for the further building of socialism in the country along the way of deep restructuring and versatile renewal of society.

The document stresses that the country's development in all spheres and branches is taking place under the sign of renewal. It can be already seen and assessed that the July Concept is not a cabinet scheme but a reply to the needs of the country's further development to rely on a grounded future-oriented strategy.

It is indicated that the course of restructuring in the USSR and the Bulgarian course of restructuring are identical concerning the main and the major issues.

After the July 1987 Plenum, the report goes on to say, the solution of a number of pending issues began, the building of the foundations of self-management in the economy and a reform was made in the territorial and administrative system, a number of ministries were removed and new ideas of the development of the intellectual life were realized. The restructuring of the party started, too, in view of the achievement of differentiation of its functions from the functions of the state and economic bodies and the reduction and renewal of its apparatus.

Alongside with that, however, the restructuring met many difficulties, which are hindering it. A number of unsolved issues have started to acquire a political character, the report goes on to say. A detailed analysis is made of the reasons due to which substantial breakthroughs in the economy and in the other spheres have not been made.

The report expresses a conviction that with the introduction of the company-based organization in the national economy the three-fold task of restructuring will be solved: to create conditions for the overcoming of the people's alienation from the production means, to make the economic organizations face the requirements of the world economy and the international market, to turn the technological renewal into an internal nature and need of goods producers.

It is indicated that now it should be decided on what changes to introduce in the political system, in the structure and way of functioning of power, as well as in the party.

Regarding the complication of relations with Turkey the report expresses a conviction that the decision to allow the descendents of the Islamized Bulgarians to travel freely to that country and even to remain there was right. It is stressed that in future, too, Bulgaria will follow a constructive policy of understanding and cooperation, for solving the disputes along the way of dialogue, in the spirit of the new political thinking.

In the special section dedicated to the economy, it is indicated that its prosperity is determined by the unity and mutual dependence between the structural restructuring, the technological renewal and industrial cooperation with the leading countries and companies. The great possibilities are emphasized for cooperation with the partners from the USSR and the other socialist states. The trends are outlined for the further development of the company-based organization.

The same section indicates that in the future, one of the major levers for regulation of the economy will be the taxation system. The planned taxation reform includes also the transition to progressive taxes on the bases of the annual incomes of the citizens.

It is also proposed that in the near future a self-supporting of the companies in convertible levs will be introduced, the use of shares will be expanded and a number of other initiatives will be adopted.

The report envisages the increase of the role of the communities as basic administrative and territorial units. Special place has been devoted to the social policy. It is indicated that in future the citizens will have additional possibilities to improve their well-being by shares and bonds.

Central place in the report is devoted to the forthcoming changes in the political system and their reflection in the country's Constitution. It is indicated that the changes in the basic law should guarantee the construction of a rich and vital citizens' society on the basis of the activity of the self-managing social communities. A gradual transition should be made from management in the name of the people to management through the people, based on social self-management.

The new constitution should proclaim further the principle of differentiation of the functions between the party and the state power, on the one hand, and between the representative, executive and legal bodies, on the other.

The report outlines the basic trends for restructuring of the National Assembly, its building as "a working corporation". The relations are tackled between the Bulgarian Parliament and the territorial communities, the control over the activity of the Council of Ministers, the work of the parliamentary commissions, the mechanisms for participation of the social organizations.

The document outlines the major trends for the development of political pluralism in the country, which need "a social contract": the Constitution.

Significant place in the report has been dedicated to the new decree of the party. At the National Party Conference it was adopted that the mandatory principle of election be introduced which will ensure the permanent renewal of the leading cadres. Other changes are necessary, too, which will reflect what is new in the rights and responsibility of the party during the elaboration of the country's home and foreign policy.

It is also stressed that with the proclaiming of the July Concept a number of positions are annulled in the 1971 party programme. It is important to bear in mind that the BCP rejects the formulation of "the developed socialist society" and adopts the concept that now it is the beginning of the building of the new society.

In the section dedicated to the preparation of the Fourteenth Party Congress, it is indicated that it might be right for it to take place at the end of next year, immediately after the CPSU Congress.

The report stresses in conclusion that today, more than ever before, a unity of the whole society is necessary in the name of the restructuring of socialism: "This unity is a guarantee for our success, for our future.... This is the future of Bulgaria, such as we have created her and such as we would like her to be: a highly developed and cultural socialist state."

Plenum Viewed

AU3010133089 Sofia BTA in English 1236 GMT 30 Oct 89

["Unity in the Name of Restructuring" - BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 30 (BTA)—A unity of the whole of society is needed in the name of restructuring, in the name of socialism, writes today RABOTNICHESKO DELO in an editorial.

The daily comments the published report which the Politburo of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] will submit for discussion at a plenum of the CC of the BCP on November 10.

The aim of the report and of the plenum is to outline and accelerate the processes of renewal of restructuring along the way to building of the Bulgarian model of socialism, the article says.

It is indicated that the starting point of the July 1987 Concept of the BCP are the principles of Marxism-Leninism, applied creatively and freed from the manifestations of dogmatism and bureaucracy. These principles are now complied with the concrete situation and with the stimulating initiatives for combining of the all-nation, collective and personal interests. The article stresses that "the historical way which is undertaken is irreversible."

We are following closely the processes of renewal in the socialist countries. It was not possible for the restructuring in Bulgaria to start without what had been adopted in the Soviet Union at the CPSU 27th Congress. Our common course is identical in the main things, the article says.

It is said that alongside with the doubtless achievements the country's development is accompanied by serious difficulties. It is necessary to eliminate the disproportion between the political and the economic reform which should be realized at the places where people are working and living. It is necessary to overcome the harmful fetishism of the economic mechanism of management of the national economy. The values of modern civilization: technology, experience, knowledge, forms of organization, management abilities, should be mastered on the socialist basis.

A crucial problem now is to specify what changes will be introduced in the political system, in the structure and way of functioning of power, as well as in the BCP, by which the political reform should be moved forward.

The existing constitution, according to RABOTNICHESKO DELO does not provide opportunities for the successful solution of the problems of the political reform and its connection with the restructuring of the economy. Changes are necessary which should specify the different functions between party and state, between the representative, executive and legal bodies. The bodies of power can exist only as bodies of the national self-management. Therefrom comes the need of their further democratization.

The article indicates that in future, the structure, the statute and the functions of the National Assembly will be changed. Our democracy, the daily writes, opens opportunities for pluralism of the opinions, for activation of the social forces and personal contribution. All ideas which serve socialism and do not affect the interests of the people deserve due attention.

In the construction of the new model of socialism, the article in RABOTNICHESKO DELO goes on to say, the BCP is the avant-garde political force in the country with an exactly determined place in social life. Extremely important are the party's duties to form the political course, the ideological and political and organizational work with the people, to connect its everyday work with the problems of nowadays. This as well as a number of other conditions do not make necessary changes in the existing statute of the BCP but a preparation of a new statute.

The article stresses the need that the 14th Congress of the BCP be convened at the end of 1990, instead in the spring of 1991.

Balev Sees Need for 'Comprehensive Restructuring'

AU2610151489 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Oct 89 pp 1, 3

[Article by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretary: "Our Contemporary World Is Ready for Restructuring"]

[Text] **Revolutionary changes are taking place in the socialist countries. These changes produce long-lasting and fateful results for each of our countries and for socialism as a whole. The changes are part of the new historical developments involving our contemporary world. They also provide a basis for new forms of cooperation among the socialist countries and their communist parties.**

Under the conditions of this fundamental renewal of socialism, exchange of experience between the communist and workers parties of socialist countries has become particularly urgent and important. The traditional conference of central committee secretaries in charge of international affairs from the socialist countries' communist and workers parties provide special opportunities in this respect.

One of the traditional conferences was held in Varna at the end of September 1989. It was attended by delegations and representatives of 12 parties who engaged in a frank debate about the fate of socialism and discussed new forms of cooperation in the parties' international activities under the conditions of renewal.

In analyzing the present worldwide realities and the situation of socialist countries in particular, we based our own considerations on the concept adopted by the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] on the **new historical development of the contemporary world.**

Along with some other things, this development manifests itself through the following phenomena:

—A qualitative leap in the development of productive forces and through an expanding, new industrial and technological revolution which has changed the structure of production to provide the advantages of a greater supply of information, the increased application of biotechnology, the introduction of new materials, and so forth;

—A change in social structures and the new role of man in the production process, in the division of labor, and in the newly transformed production relations;

—Changes under way in the superstructure, in the people's way of life, and in their values. In this context, we are observing the radically enhanced role of universal human values and approaches;

—The fact that a more integrated and mutually dependent, albeit still controversial, world is gradually developing, a world in which the requirement of halting military confrontation and of embarking upon a non-military path and the requirement for "opening up" the states and social systems, are becoming increasingly urgent.

The basic feature of this new, historical world development and of its fundamental, political results were pointed out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his greeting address to the participants in the European ecological conference which is currently taking place in Sofia.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows on this occasion: "**In today's world, new processes are developing, processes that do not lead to opposition between East and West, but work for the world as a whole, the world as it is today and as it must be in the future. Whereas previously concepts were formed that led to confrontation, we now face a new strategic choice, namely, to build a new, renewed, and united world through the efforts of all peoples and countries, irrespective of the differences in their social systems....It seems to me that in the final analysis, this is the Gordian knot on which all the other cardinal problems of the present day depend, including the ecological issue.**"

The essential factor is that the **world today—the socialist, the capitalist, and the developing countries, including all of mankind—is ready for a comprehensive restructuring process**, for the raising of our entire civilization to a qualitatively new level on the basis of political approach and new political thinking. Civilization is facing a situation similar to the one that existed in the period following the October Revolution.

The new historical essence is an important factor of **restructuring socialism**, of creating new models and concepts of development in accordance with the new realities. Restructuring is expected to produce a new type of productive forces, to promote the elimination of certain drastically negative phenomena, to induce a qualitatively new growth, to contribute to overcoming the isolation of socialism from numerous achievements of contemporary civilization, and to increase its effectiveness and force of attraction.

The new historical essence is expected to produce qualitative changes and also to promote the **restructuring process of capitalism**. Along with the well-known phenomena such as competition and rivalry, relations among the capitalist countries are increasingly characterized by mutual dependence, mutual penetration, and by complementing each other within the framework of an integrated capitalist economy. The struggle among various groups of capitalist states for supremacy in worldwide economic and political spheres is assuming a new form. The leading capitalist countries increasingly devote their attention to economic expansion. Their efforts to encourage changes in the socialist countries for their own selfish purposes are becoming more sophisticated and differentiated.

During the seventies and toward the beginning of the eighties, the neoconservative forces in the West tried to find their own variety of solutions in accordance with the changes under way in our contemporary world. Life experience confirmed the effectiveness of their solutions in many respects and they contributed to the stabilization of capitalism. Its supremacy in the economic and scientific-technical spheres was reasserted. The skill of capitalism in solving social problems and restricting revolutionary processes in the developing countries improved. The actions of the social democratic, liberal democratic, and other social political forces whose role was recently enhanced as a whole, contributed to this process, of course.

The new realities require a drastic modernization of our arsenal of concepts. They require a fundamental restructuring of socialism which should uncover the real opportunities of our social system. This was revealed by the incipient, dynamic development of socialist theory, by the resolutions and documents adopted at our party congresses which discussed the global problems from new points of view, and by the development of a new philosophy of international relations.

The most recent theoretical developments of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in person, which have invested our theory and practice with philosophical perceptions and with a revolutionary approach for building a new model of socialism are of the greatest importance in this respect. The model in question is in full accordance with our national particularities and interests, with the common rules of contemporary social development, with the new, historical world development, and with the Bulgarian people's most cherished ideals and aspirations.

I would like to point out **two elements** which are characteristic of our political approach to the contemporary world:

The first element is the priority role assigned to universal values and interests in international relations. Along with the USSR and the socialist countries, we established the fact that, irrespective of the controversial relations among different states, we are an indivisible part of our common civilization and are responsible for its achievements.

Thanks to the fact that the Soviet Government, our own country, and other socialist states adopted a new political thinking and thanks to the realistic approach of several Western statesmen who showed an inclination to recognize the importance of common interests, in recent years **certain qualitatively new phenomena are manifesting themselves with increasing intensity.** These phenomena could be described as follows: Tension and military threat have decreased; serious measures were adopted in connection with the limitation and restriction of armaments; the trend toward a peaceful settlement of regional conflicts is increasing, which also applies to the growing readiness for a joint settlement of global problems; and the role of the military factor in international relations is decreasing to the advantage of economic and political factors. Political relations between the USSR and the United States are in the process of normalization. Various negotiations in the disarmament sector reflect the new situation which is gradually manifesting itself through specific, positive results.

The understanding that fundamental restructuring, democratization, and humanization of international relations are required is slowly but resolutely gathering momentum. **It is a fact that the positive changes are not yet irreversible and that their final assertion still requires**

prolonged and intense efforts and a hard struggle. Nevertheless, the important fact is that mankind has no other sensible alternative.

As far as all of us are concerned and as far as global peace is concerned, **the prospects of development in Europe and the rules prevailing in our continent are of exceptional importance.**

The idea of a "common European home" which was launched by our Soviet comrades and the incipient construction of an infrastructure for this common home are of historical significance. It is true that the specific dimensions of this idea are still awaiting their final form. However, it is also true that the requirement to search for common criteria and incentives for progress under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution in this nuclear century are gradually becoming the point of departure of contemporary European policy. Values combining the principles of 1789 and 1917 with universal human priorities based on the particular features of our contemporary world are gradually taking shape. We are ready for the understanding that all European states should proceed toward overcoming the military-political and economic division of our continent. In the spirit of the 21st century, they should all proceed toward a new European community—the community of a united, peaceful, and democratic Europe, a Europe that should preserve all its diversity, but should adopt common humanitarian ideals and be open for cooperation and mutual assistance with the rest of the world.

It is true that the contours of the fence which the EC member countries are planning to build as of 1992 are becoming increasingly visible, however, it is also true that the political opportunities to overcome such obstacles are increasing. The final document of the Vienna meeting, the Paris forum on human dimensions of the Helsinki process, the London informational meeting, and the present European Ecoforum in Sofia are landmarks along the path toward a new Europe. Our country actively supports the idea of an all-European legal territory based on a community of law-governed states and devotes its efforts to the elaboration and recommendation of new initiatives in the interest of peace, cooperation, and development in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world.

The second element in our political approach to international relations is the fact that **in proceeding on the basis of universal, human values, we should not forget the existence of classes and class interests in our contemporary world.**

It is true that the social basis of both communist and bourgeois parties has changed considerably today. Nevertheless, the different groups and interests remain unchanged.

Contradictory interests also still exist. Efforts to take advantage of the objective trends toward a growing mutual dependence for the pursuit of selfish or nationalistic goals still prevail. Certain forces in the West are trying to erode socialism. Whereas we are proposing the global cooperation of mankind, these forces are dealing with us on the basis of class interests.

The new processes are developing during a period of stabilization of capitalism while the socialist countries, for both objective and subjective reasons, are going through certain difficulties and are even affected by crisis situations. For this reason, certain influential circles in the West regard our restructuring process and new political thinking as an indication of weakness. They are trying to exert pressure in order to impose their own conditions on the dialogue.

It is still an open question whether, as a result of the present economic and scientific-technical superiority of the developed capitalist states, some socialist countries might gradually turn into an economic appendage of the West and subsequently, under certain circumstances, might also become political clients of the West. There is an evident attempt to interpret the Vienna accords in an distorted manner, to make appeals for movement of people while increasingly closing borders, and to speak about the free exchange of information while enforcing information imperialism.

We are not becoming a "besieged fortress" and we are not relaxing our vigilance and continue to take care of our security. We should not give up the defense of our socialist credo.

The radical changes taking place in the socialist countries attract the attention of our friends and enemies. Some people hope that socialism will be revived by the processes of renewal and will achieve the goals of the efforts invested in it. Others hope that this is an irreparable crisis which will lead to the decline of our social system in the final account.

Upheavals take place at the present stage. They are related to our development and renewal. Socialism has the unique capacity to improve, transform, and restore itself under the new socioeconomic conditions.

The historical potential of socialism is tremendous because it consists of irreversible values and is governed by objective laws.

It is a fact that the outdated structures and way of thinking are not falling apart as promptly as we would like them to do. We may be confronted with considerable difficulties in our process of renewal. Nevertheless, the values of socialism are based on the daily experience of mankind. Our contemporary world provides very fertile soil for their thriving. We have acquired sufficient historical experience and have learned many lessons on how to protect, defend, and further promote socialism.

The process of renewal creates a fundamentally new atmosphere in the relations among socialist countries.

New forms and methods of cooperation are emerging in this respect. They are forms and methods of cooperation among states, parties, and peoples who have acquired an infinitely greater independence and sovereignty than ever before and who have chosen their path of progress toward the future. Nevertheless, they have to exercise their independence and sovereignty in a world which is much more interdependent and much more demanding than ever before as regards our responsibility toward our people, socialism, and mankind.

Our unity and joint actions, until recently, were based on uniform methods of building socialism in individual countries. We are now becoming much more diversified and are just beginning to realize that the unity which stems from the diversity of sovereign parties and states can be much stronger than unity based on uniformity.

In proceeding along the path of restructuring, reforms, and renewal each socialist country is acting on the basis of its own methods and in accordance its specific domestic conditions.

The time frames and pace of the changes differ from one country to another and from one party to another, but they are closely related in their essence. Each of the parties and countries has marked its individual progress, however, social development in the Soviet Union is certainly of particular importance for the confidence and the extent of such steps in the other socialist countries. The courage and the innovative spirit which inspire the Soviet party and state leadership, headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, opened up new horizons to the world of socialism. Naturally, the principle of sovereignty should not affect our cooperation. We are just renouncing the outdated forms of cooperation and are pursuing the quest for new forms and concepts in this sphere. They should be the forms and concepts of partners minding the interests of their own peoples, as well as common interests.

The care we devote to our own model of socialism and to our national interests does not affect our interest in the restructuring processes of the other socialist countries. It does not mean that we are unwilling to accord them our support and solidarity. The renewal of socialism cannot be successfully accomplished if each country withdraws to its own "national quarters," as the great Lenin pointed out in discussing the question of parties in a distant epoch of similar, difficult changes. We are renouncing the outdated and misunderstood interpretation of socialism which neglected the parties' independence, but we are not altogether renouncing unity and solidarity.

The observance of the national solidarity principle always has been and will be a sacred duty of our party, which is the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov. Naturally, the principle of internationalism should be invested with a special meaning in accordance with the present realities and should be placed on an updated political basis; it should develop in the spirit of the new political world concept and in the spirit of the restructuring processes which are under way in socialist countries.

The past model of socialism has become outdated and the transition to a new model, in conformity with the present realities, has given a comprehensive impetus to the development of mutual relations among socialist countries. Along with this, the renewal of our mutual relations encounters certain difficulties; this renewal is not always proceeding at the required pace or simultaneously with the great changes taking place within our countries.

It appears that the theoretical contribution of new political thinking in the sphere of mutual relations among socialist countries is still relatively modest. The undeniable successes achieved in East-West relations were preceded by serious and universally recognized changes in foreign policy thinking—including the well-known concepts on the balance of interests, reasonable defense sufficiency, the common European home, and others. I think that a theoretical and political breakthrough comparable to the results of restructruing in other spheres of socialist foreign policy is required for our mutual relations. The concepts which were applied to the description of our mutual relations (such as "socialist system," "community," "fraternal cooperation," "mutual assistance," and so forth) can no longer fully and appropriately reflect the real processes under way in the world of socialism and have become inadequate in many respects.

It is an universally known fact that our level of economic integration is low and can hardly be compared with West European integration. Against the background of expanding integration and increased human contacts in the West, this undoubtedly involves economic, political, and ideological consequences which are not to our advantage.

In real life there is hardly any place for the illusion that the processes of renewal would proceed simultaneously, at the same pace, and according to the same pattern in all socialist countries. Nevertheless, the implementation of the restructuring goals at a different pace, within different time frames, and with different intensity are complicating our approach to evaluating other countries' experience. Noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and respect for each other's national and state sovereignty does not mean renouncing objective information about the situation in socialist countries and about their mutual relations. Information should be well-considered and tolerant; it should be inspired by confidence and understanding for the peculiar features of restructuring and reform in different countries.

We are going through an exceptionally important period in the lives of the parties and peoples in socialist countries, a period which involves our special responsibility. Our parties are expected to hold their congresses during this period and to analyze, evaluate, and draw conclusions from their past development. It is beyond any doubt that measures shall be adopted for improving multilateral and bilateral cooperation among our parties and countries in conformity with the new realities and requirements of our common cause: the cause of peace and socialism.

During the **revolutionary purgatory** which our party entered during the period following the July 1987 BCP Central Committee Plenum, we shall achieve a more humane, more democratic, and more developed socialism.

We paid a high price for the dogmatic ideas and simplified views of the past, when we tried to implement our ideals on an inadequate material and social basis. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out: **"It is an irrevocable principle of the restructuring of our economy that production relations cannot outstrip productive forces, and that any effort to 'design' and 'redesign' production relations, without considering the development of productive forces, is doomed to failure."**

Restructuring in our country is an expression of the new historical meaning, of the new conditions emerging and developing in our country. Along with this, as a reflection of global processes, restructuring is intended to bring the structure of the mechanisms of our society into harmony with the new historical situation.

The restructuring process in Bulgaria is characterized by specific features. Its implementation requires tremendous, creative efforts. The BCP, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], and all of our people devote great efforts to this process of renewal. Along with this, the restructuring process in our country is marked by several features which it has in common with the processes under way in other socialist countries. We are interested in the experience of our friends and are carefully observing everything that happens in the socialist countries; we are drawing our own conclusions.

Of course, our party has no claims that the July Concept on restructuring has any international connotations. This concept is based on our domestic conditions and on our own tasks. It applies to Bulgarian Communists in Bulgaria. On the other hand, we had the opportunity to convince ourselves how important it was to adopt this concept which enables us to develop one aspect or another of restructuring within the framework of our comprehensive views on this process.

Another question has emerged in this respect. It is possible that the communist parties, through joint efforts, will gradually work out a contemporary concept of socialism containing more common elements and likely to assist each socialist country in its specific activities.

The restructuring process in Bulgaria is also a means of qualitatively enriching our cooperation with other socialist countries and an opportunity to create conditions for the more active participation of our country in all processes involving the contemporary world. We are perfectly aware that inner restructuring and expansion of our relations with other socialist countries on a partnership basis are two aspects of the same problem.

It is an undeniable fact that our mutual relations with the developed capitalist countries are influencing the processes of renewal. We fully realize and we are ready to respond to the requirement to participate in worldwide economic processes and to improve our production and scientific-technical standards. Along with this, the contradictory political approach has an undeniable effect on the implementation of the restructuring process, on some of the measures and mechanisms, and on the slowing down and acceleration of this historical process.

In order to give the restructuring processes a new meaning and to map out the prospects of our future development, it is exceptionally important to apply the collective analysis, evaluations, and assessments made at the Bucharest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in July 1989.

The Varna conference of Central Committee secretaries in charge of international affairs and the conferences of Central Committee secretaries on ideological, economic, and organizational issues are important factors indicating the processes under way within the socialist countries and also the development of their mutual relations.

The **diversity of views** reflecting the growing complexity and difference of the conditions under which our parties are working today and the variety of the vigorous and dynamic socialism, which is the opposite of standardized uniformity, were the main prerequisites for the success of the Varna conference.

We are aware of one truth: Monotonous uniformity does not produce a multitude of ideas. A fundamental analysis is possible only on the basis of different opinions and evaluations expressed in a frank, comradely, and mutually useful dialogue that should encompass the comprehensive complex of the processes involving our contemporary world. Our conferences are beginning to turn into forums of active debates and sources of mutual enrichment, of joint quests in which similar or identical conclusions represent a synthesis of different views, of diversified interests, experience, conditions, and concepts, rather than being the results of an artificially achieved unanimity of thought. The variety of the socialist world which was reflected in the Varna debates does not frighten us. We are accumulating useful and new experience, not on the basis of declarations expressing official views, but through a creative discussion of our problems as good comrades that enjoy equal rights—for the sake of socialism which we all cherish, for the benefit of our peoples, and in the interest of peace.

The socialist countries, to one extent or another, are facing exceptionally **complicated, controversial, unexplored, and new problems today.**

We are expected to decide on alternatives, to create more sensible approaches and mechanisms in the economic, political, and social spheres, and with regard to many other aspects.

The Varna conference reflected the resolve and readiness of the participating parties to most actively and purposefully work to renew the spirit, the forms, and meaning of their cooperation in accordance with the requirements of the present turning point in the development of socialism and of the world as a whole. We are all learning how to maintain solidarity under the present conditions. We are developing a new model and new mutual relations among the socialist countries for the sake of our common interests and universal human values by observing each country's sovereign right to resolve its own problems on the basis of independence.

It is through such joint quests, and despite certain current difficulties, that the socialist countries and the Soviet Union—on the basis of the past achievements obtained through a creative renewal of Marxism-Leninism and while following the path of revolutionary restructuring—shall succeed in reviving our social system and in establishing the necessary conditions so that socialism may implement all of the opportunities invested in it, manifest all of its peculiar features, and multiply its economic, political, scientific, and ideological potential. Socialism shall implement its historical mission of providing a contemporary alternative for the future that should be an indivisible, essential part of our common progress and become the main guideline in the development of civilization.

'Unity' in Restructuring 'Necessary' for Success

AU0211152389 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Unity in Name of Restructuring"]

[Text] The report of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee "On the Course of Restructuring at the Present Stage, and on Preparations for the Forthcoming 14th Party Congress" was published on 29 October. It will be discussed by the BCP Central Committee 10 November Plenum. Comrade Todor Zhivkov will report to the plenum. The Communists and our entire public have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the full text of the document. This is another expression of the power of our socialist democracy and glasnost. The task is to assess the implementation of the July Concept until now, and mainly, to outline and accelerate the further renewing processes of restructuring along the road of constructing the Bulgarian model of socialism, on the basis of experience that has been accumulated and the comprehensive internal and international situation.

The advancing course of restructuring in Bulgaria confirms the correctness of the party's July Concept. The correct direction of development has been selected. We are guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, applied in a creative manner, freed of manifestations of dogmatism and bureaucracy, coordinated with the specific situation, and stimulating initiatives for combining the all-people, collective, and personal interests. The historical road we follow is irreversible, and this inspires us with even greater confidence in the future. We carefully follow the processes of renewal in the socialist countries. Restructuring could not begin in our country without what was undertaken in the USSR after the 27th CPSU Congress. The main elements of our common course coincide.

Along with the indisputable achievements in the consistent implementation of the July Concept, our country's development was accompanied by serious weaknesses, and it did not mark essential progress. We were unable to implement a significant breakthrough, in the spirit of the new visions and premises, in almost any area of our work. This is the frank assessment of the report of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. Therefore the following is necessary: To remove the disproportion between the political and economic reforms, which must be implemented wherever people are working and living; to overcome the harmful fetishism of the economic mechanism that guides our national economy; and to adopt the values of modern civilization—technology, experience, knowledge, organization forms, and managerial skill—on the basis of socialism.

The report that was published yesterday proposes to discuss the main problem—to specify the changes that we must introduce in the political system and in the government's structure and manner of functioning. Those changes must also affect the party, something which will advance the political reform and bring it in line with restructuring socioeconomic and intellectual life. Those are exceptionally important issues, which must be finally clarified and put into effect with the efforts of the party, the entire public, the organs of government and self-management, and the people.

The profound renewal of the economy, and the decisive sphere of restructuring, must continue. An even more decisive impetus in developing the production capacities is needed. Those capacities must finally conform with the changes in production relations. The slightest disharmony between them is inadmissible. It is necessary to continue the integration processes and construction of joint enterprises with the USSR, the other socialist countries, and many capitalist states on the basis of mutual benefit. We must elevate the company-based organization of labor to a new stage and afford space for activity within the country and abroad. In this case the state is called upon to utilize flexible means in determining the comprehensive restructuring of the mechanisms of managing and regulating the national economy.

The changes in the territorial communities and the visible increase of their role is one of the real dimensions of assessing restructuring in our country. The municipalities increasingly assert themselves as basic self-managing communities, and their population—as managers of the relevant territory. The municipalities and mayorships now have important economic, legal, and other levers of management. The party premise about advancing from government in the name of the people to government through the people already finds a practical and visible expression. However, this requires a strengthening in the move toward improving the style and methods of work on the part of the people's councils and their organs; to expand socialist democracy and strengthen the government of the people; to form civil consciousness in all people; and ensure conditions of developing the abilities and satisfying the needs of the individual personality.

The policy of our party and state has always aimed to satisfy the population's social needs. The achievements in this very essential sphere are great, however, they still do not correspond to our socialist society's requirements. Changes are needed. Restructuring means really tying the people's social needs to the comprehensive economic structure and the contribution of the labor collectives and territorial communities. This is where the root of success is.

The party's July Concept demands a new model of socialism. This is unthinkable without changes in the political system. Therefore, in its report to the forthcoming plenum the Politburo proposes to discuss specific fundamental visions. The present constitution does not reveal space for successfully resolving the pressing problems of the political reform and its relation to economic restructuring. New changes are necessary. They must separate the functions between the party and the state government, and between the representative, executive, and judicial organs. The organs of the government can exist only as organs of the people's self-government. The need to insert further democracy in those organs stems from this fact.

The National Assembly's structure, status, and functions will acquire a new form. The National Assembly itself must become a "working corporation." The status of the other state organs of the government's higher level must also improve. Our democracy affords the possibility of pluralism of opinions and the opportunity to activate the public forces and express oneself. All ideas that serve socialism and do not harm the interests of the people merit attention. The election campaign and the discussion and proposal of our people's candidates must invariably rally the people around socialist restructuring.

Under the present conditions the July Concept has the role of a programmatic party document. The wealth and vitality of this document are indisputable and accepted with approval by the people. The basic goal is clear—the construction of a new model of socialism. The party is the country's vanguard political system with a precisely defined place in public life. It has the exceptionally responsible obligations to form the political course, conduct ideological and political-organizational work with the people, and relate its daily activity to the contemporary problems. The party cannot be a "floor" of the state government. Significant changes are taking place in its leading organs and their apparatus. Comprehensive restructuring poses additional requirements for the primary organizations, the municipal and oblast committees, the Central Committee, and the control-auditing organs. Those and many other circumstances do not merely require changes in the present party statute but the preparation of a new one.

The process of revolutionary restructuring in Bulgaria that began after the 13th BCP Congress and the BCP Central Committee July Plenum, inserted dynamic elements in political thinking, activated democracy in society, and prompted structural changes in our economy. The necessity to prepare the regular 14th BCP Congress clearly emerged. The Politburo considers it correct to hold the congress at the end of 1990. This consideration is dictated not only by the time but also by the intensification of our common work. It is necessary to profoundly analyze what has been done between the two congresses and direct attention toward further restructuring our country. According to our traditions, the 14th BCP Congress will be preceded by political animation and continuous preparation. An all-people discussion of the drafts of the new constitution and the new party statute must be conducted. Those are impulses of high social activity.

The unity of entire society in the name of restructuring and socialism is necessary. This unity is dear to every Communist, to the people.

Lukanov Meets Politburo Member in Moscow

AU2810163089 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Nikolay Slyunkov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, in Moscow today.

They exchanged views on the preparations for the 45th CEMA session, which will take place in Sofia. It was pointed out that, in order to intensify the economic reforms in the socialist countries, the process of radically restructuring the mechanisms for socialist economic integration has to be speeded up. In this connection, the forthcoming CEMA session promises to be an important stage in the development of the process.

The tactical steps aimed at gradually setting up a united market of the CEMA member countries now acquire particular importance, as well as the development of adequate economic mechanisms to ensure the functioning of this market.

The talks also touched upon the problems relating to restructuring the mechanism of the economic relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, in light of the agreement reached at the highest level on developing a new model for these relations.

Andrey Lukanov also met with Leonid Abalkin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Agrarian Party Chief Receives PRC Official

AU2310172989 Sofia BTA in English 1620 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 23 (BTA)—Mr Peter Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS) and first vice president of the State Council, today received Mr Bai Dahua, vice chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association.

The sides stressed the importance of the mutually advantageous relations between the two countries. They indicated that the contacts between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the China Democratic National Construction Association help enhance Bulgaro-Chinese links in various fields.

The BZNS secretary told his guest that the Bulgarian people commends highly the active work of the People's Republic of China for the assertion of security and understanding.

The Chinese political figure stressed Bulgaria's contribution to peace and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans and her efforts to turn the region into a nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zone.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Greet CSSR Counterparts

AU3010100189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ]; Gustav Husak, CSSR president; and Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier:

Dear Comrades,

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all working people in our country send you and the fraternal CSSR people most cordial greetings and wishes on the 71st anniversary of establishing Czechoslovakia.

The establishment of an independent Czechoslovak state on 28 October 1918 marked the successful completion of the long-lasting national liberation struggle of Czechs and Slovaks, closely related to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Czechoslovakia's socialist present is the reincarnation of the ideas and aspirations that inspired the people's masses in the heroic struggle against fascism and for social liberation.

Today the CSSR is a highly developed state, which enjoys high international authority.

We note with satisfaction that now, when the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are engulfed by the processes of restructuring and renewal, relations of comprehensive cooperation between our communist parties, countries, and peoples are continuously strengthening and developing.

From the bottom of our hearts, dear comrades, we wish you and all Czechoslovak working people peace, prosperity, and new successes in your motherland's socialist construction.

Symposium With SFRY on Kosovo Battle Opens

AU2410201789 Sofia BTA in English 1814 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (BTA)—A Bulgaro-Yugoslavian symposium devoted to the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo Field started here today at the Sofia Kliment Okhridski University. For three days the scholars will discuss different aspects of the theme in the light of the latest research work carried out in the two countries.

Special attention is paid to the idea about the ethnic closeness of Bulgarians and Serbians on the eve of the Ottoman conquest. The Battle of Kosovo, a turning point in the history of Southern Slavs, is viewed also as a lesson which has given considerable impetus to the further joint actions in the struggle against the conqueror.

Convened in implementation of the agreement for cooperation between the University Centre for Slavonic-Byzantine Research "Ivan Duychev" and the Byzantine Institute with the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. The meeting is a new opportunity for summarizing of the results of the hitherto activity, for enrichment of the contacts between specialists with close scientific interests.

Prof Dr Mincho Semov, rector of the Sofia University, and Mr Milenko Stefanovic, ambassador of Yugoslavia in Bulgaria, spoke at the opening.

Condolences Sent to SRV Leaders on Typhoons

AU3010155089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV State Council; and Do Muoi, SRV premier, which expresses deep condolences on the great disaster that recently afflicted Vietnam—the devastating typhoons that caused human casualties and significant damage in several provinces.

Most sincere condolences have been expressed to the families of the casualties on behalf of the Bulgarian people.

Danchev Holds Economic Talks in Tokyo

AU2410183589 Sofia BTA in English
1739 GMT 24 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, October 24 (BTA)—The visit of a Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Mr Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaro-Japanese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation, which arrived here today [as received] at the invitation of the Japanese Government, continued today by a number of meetings and talks.

Mr Petko Danchev met with the distinguished Japanese politician, Mr Shin Kanemaru, deputy in the Parliament of the Liberal Democratic Party. Various aspects of Bulgaro-Japanese relations were discussed at the meeting and a common opinion was expressed that the mutually beneficial cooperation should strengthen and expand. Meetings were held between Mr Petko Danchev and Mr S. Goto, managing director of the "Ioto Chu" Company, with Mr Kazuo Haruna, chairman of the Japanese section of the Bulgaro-Japanese Economic Committee. The talks focused on the possibilities for further deepening of Bulgaro-Japanese economic relations, including the use of new modern forms of cooperation.

Business talks were held on concrete agreements between the remaining parts of the Bulgarian delegation and a number of Japanese companies and firms. As a result of that, documents were signed with the "Ioto Chu" company on the conditions for production in Bulgaria of biphenol of 20 thousand tons capacity and the conditions for financing and supply of capacities for the production of acrylic acid, caustic soda and other chemical products.

The registration was declared of a new joint company with a headquarters in Tokyo between the "Marubeni" and "Pharmachim" in the sphere of pharmacy and cosmetics. An agreement was signed between "Marubeni" and "Pharmachim" for the export of Bulgarian pharmaceutical products at a total of 10 million dollars, as well as a three-year frame agreement on trade exchange of microbiological products. The talks are continuing with a number of companies for cooperation in the sphere of tourism, the light and alimentary industry and consumer goods.

In the frameworks of the days of the Bulgarian business circles in Tokyo a workshop will be organized at which jointly with the Japanese partners they will discuss the possibilities for expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in the various spheres and for activation of the Japanese presence and investments in Bulgaria.

Danchev Meets Foreign Minister

AU2510160989 Sofia BTA in English
1507 GMT 25 Oct 89

["Bulgaria-Japan: Traditional Friendly Relations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, October 25 (BTA corr.)—Mr Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is paying an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government as a head of a Bulgarian economic delegation, met today with Mr Taro Nakayama, foreign affairs minister of Japan.

The two parties assessed as good the state of Bulgaro-Japanese relations and expressed a common wish for their further development. The Japanese side showed interest in the reforms under way in Bulgaria. Mr Petko Danchev spoke of the course of the Bulgarian Government for an open economy, at preserving the foreign economic and political stability.

The two sides discussed the state of goods exchange between Bulgaria and Japan and a wish was expressed for its further increase and the improvement of its structure. An agreement was reached to work jointly for the expansion of the contractual legal base of bilateral relations and particularly for the establishment of more favourable conditions for the development of trade and economic relations.

Mr Petko Danchev met and had talks today with Mr Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, chairman of the Upper House of the Japanese Parliament. The Japanese side expressed the support of the parliamentary circles to the development of bilateral relations in all spheres.

A meeting was held also between Mr Petko Danchev and Yosoji Kobayashi, president of YOMIURI, the Japanese newspaper of largest circulation, and the "NTV" TV Company. The talks focused again at the state and prospects of Bulgaro-Japanese relations. Satisfaction was expressed with their stable and dynamic development.

The meetings continued, too, between the leaders of Bulgarian companies and their Japanese partners on the conclusion of concrete agreements for the development of trade and economic relations.

Danchev Meets Kaifu

AU2610210989 Sofia BTA in English
1921 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Tokyo, October 26 (BTA)—Mr Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who is paying an official visit here as a head of a Bulgarian economic delegation, was received today by Mr Toshiki Kaifu, prime minister of Japan. At the meeting, which passed in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, the good traditions were stressed of Bulgaro-Japanese relations and the common wish for their further development. Mr Toshiki Kaifu stressed the significance of the visit of the Bulgarian economic delegation and the meetings and talks which were held with representatives of the Japanese Government and of business circles for the development of bilateral relations and the activation of cooperation in the sphere of the economy.

In reply to the interest shown on the Japanese part, Mr Petko Danchev spoke of the changes taking place in Bulgaria in all spheres of socio-political life and of the policy which our country is following, for the maintenance of stability in the economy. The Japanese prime minister wished Bulgaria success in the fulfillment of her objectives.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers met today with the minister of international trade and industry, Mr Hikaru Matsunaga. The two sides assessed positively the development of bilateral economic relations and expressed a wish for their further development. The need was stressed to work more intensively for the preparation of bilateral agreements which would open new possibilities for the activation of Bulgaro-Japanese economic cooperation and the increase of Bulgarian exports to Japan.

The Order "1300 Years of Bulgaria" and a address of greeting by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, was handed today in a ceremonial atmosphere to Prof Shigeyoshi Matsumae, prominent social figure and scholar, president of Tokai University, in relation to his 88th birthday and for his great merits in the development of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Japan.

The honorary chairman of the Bulgaro-Japanese Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, Mr Nacho Papazov, met today with Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the former prime minister of Japan. The prominent Japanese politician greeted the further expansion of versatile relations between Bulgaria and Japan and expressed his personal support for the development of bilateral cooperation.

As a result of the business negotiations an agreement was signed with the Japanese Company "Toyo Engineering" for the setting up of a joint company for joint projecting, equipment and building of capacities in the sphere of the chemical industry in Bulgaria and in third countries.

With "Nihon Cement" the conditions were discussed for the acceleration of the fulfillment of the engineering agreement with "Radomir-Metal" for modernization of the cement industry in Bulgaria and for joint activities in third countries.

A workshop was held today with the active participation of representatives of Japanese companies and firms, in which the possibilities were discussed for the expansion of cooperation in the conditions of the new Bulgarian legislation, including in the sphere of joint investments. After the workshop, the leadership of the Japanese part of the joint economic committee gave a formal reception in the honour of the Bulgarian delegation at which on the Japanese part addresses were made by Mr Kazuo Haruna, chairman of the Japanese part of the committee, and Mr Massami Tanida, the former Japanese ambassador to Bulgaria. They stressed the great significance of the Bulgarian economic delegation visit for the further expansion of bilateral economic relations, which, as it was stressed, have marked a significant improvement over the last two years.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 19-27 Oct

AU2710185889

[Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the monitoring period from 1600 GMT on 20 October through 1600 GMT on 27 October report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Georgi Atanasov, with Petko Danchev in attendance, received USSR Aviation Industry Minister Apollon Systsov in Sofia on 20 October. (Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 20 Oct 89)

In the presence of Georgi Atanasov, Andrey Lukanov signed a cooperation program in Sofia on 19 October with Vyacheslav Khudyayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; after the signing Atanasov gave a dinner for Khudyayev, which Lukanov attended. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 89 p 6)

With Andrey Lukanov attending, Atanasov received in Sofia on 23 October Ms Anita Gradin, a minister at the Swedish Foreign Ministry. (Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 23 Oct 89)

Todor Zhivkov, with Andrey Lukanov in attendance, received Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Sofia on 25 October. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 89)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and chairman of the State Council, gave a greetings address at the opening of a session of the Bulgarian-U.S. Trade and Economic Council in Sofia on 24 October. (Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 24 Oct 89)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mensah Gbedemah, leader of a Ghanaian economic delegation, in Sofia on 20 October. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Oct 89) In Sofia on 25 October Atanasov received USSR Deputy Premier Ivan Silayev (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 89) and the leaders of delegations to the session of the CEMA Machine-Building Cooperation Committee. (Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 25 Oct 89)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, received Ms Anita Gradin of the Swedish Foreign Ministry in Sofia on 23 October. (Sofia BTA in English 2128 GMT 23 Oct 89)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met in Sofia on 26 October with foreign participants in a symposium on public opinion polls in socialist countries. (Sofia BTA in English 1539 GMT 26 Oct 89)

Petko Danchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, countersigned economic agreements concluded with Soviet scientific-production trusts in Sofia on 20 October. (Sofia BTA in English 1718 GMT 20 Oct 89) In Tokyo on 24 October, as the leader of a visiting Bulgarian economic delegation, he held talks with Shin Kanemaru, a Liberal Democratic Party parliamentary deputy, and others. (Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 24 Oct 89) Also in Tokyo, on 25 October he met with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and others (Sofia BTA in English 1507 GMT 25 Oct 89), and on 26 October was received by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. (Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 26 Oct 89)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, met Ms Anita Gradin of the Swedish Foreign Ministry in Sofia on 23 October. (Sofia BTA in English 2128 GMT 23 Oct 89) In Sofia on 24 October he made a welcoming speech at the opening of the session of the CEMA Machine-Building Cooperation Committee. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 89) In Sofia on 25 October Lukanov signed the communique on the session of the CEMA Machine-Building Committee in Sofia. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 89)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 20 October Jose Angel Buitrago, president of the National Coffee Commission of Nicaragua, and Christof Byor, chairman of an FRG youth federation. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Oct 89 p 6)

3,500 GDR Refugees Now in Prague Embassy

AU0311102389 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1000 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] The number of GDR refugees on the premises of the FRG Prague Embassy has increased considerably. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said that it amounted to roughly 3,500. He said that the Federal Government was trying to find alternative lodgings; in addition, efforts were being continued to negotiate with the GDR on the possibility of speeding up exit formalities.

Further on USSR's Baklanov Visit, Discussions

AU2910180689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Oct 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Concerning Experiences in Engineering and Electrotechnical Production"]

[Text] Prague—Oleg Baklanov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, has arrived in the CSSR for a working visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee.

O. Baklanov met with Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, who briefed him on current party work which is focused on the annual members' meetings. This involves, in particular, activating the party, boosting the values of socialism, and guaranteeing the tasks of restructuring the national economy. Emphasis is being placed on fulfilling this year's tasks and on preparing the plan for 1990. F. Hanus acquainted his Soviet guest with our intentions and with the resolution of the matter-of-fact problems affecting our engineering and electrotechnical production. He underlined the necessity of further developing direct ties between both countries' organizations and of establishing joint enterprises. He especially concentrated attention upon the issues surrounding converting the Czechoslovak defense industry to civilian production. This involves expanding the existing manufacturing civilian production, as well as the specialized and joint search for new socially requisite programs, programs for which well-qualified cadres and current technology will be used. New objectives will be asserted, particularly in production for the domestic market, in equipment for light industry and for the food industry, in producing means of transportation for agriculture and construction, and so on. He also highlighted the necessity of further developing mutual cooperation in the production of electronic components, as well as the introduction of technology to produce them and the provision of materials.

O. Baklanov briefed him on current CPSU policy in asserting the restructuring of Soviet society. He emphasized the necessity to seek new approaches and to apply the new thinking while intensifying mutual cooperation.

The Soviet guest showed interest in our experiences gained from asserting new forms of the management system in the Czechoslovak national economy, first and foremost, in the knowledge gained from establishing ties between the center and the enterprises. He paid attention to the structure of the Czechoslovak national economy and particularly to the contribution of state, collective, and private sectors.

Jan Siroky, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and the representatives of state organs participated in the working meeting. Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Vlasim—On the same day, the Soviet guest, accompanied by F. Hanus, visited the Blanik Engineering Works State Enterprise in Vlasim. During discussions with the employees, he showed great interest in the application of intra-enterprise economic accountability and the utilization of knowledge gained from science and technology in production, in the fulfillment of the social program, and in the work of the party organizations.

At the end of their visit, the guests met with representatives from the party district organization and from the state enterprise.

Meeting With Jakes, Departure

AU0311124089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception by M. Jakes"]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, received Oleg Baklanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Prague on Friday [27 October]. Oleg Baklanov was in Czechoslovakia on a working visit, at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

M. Jakes stressed that the Soviet Union will remain our main economic and trading partner. It is in the interest of both countries that these relations should assume modern forms and that the production of goods of high quality and high technological standards should become the subject of trade and cooperation. At present, use must be made of production capacities released from the military sphere to manufacture engineering equipment for civilian purposes, such as equipment for environmental protection and consumer goods both for the home market and for exports. He voiced appreciation for the measures which the Soviet Union has taken to speedily remove the delays in the takeover of goods at railway reloading stations, about which O. Baklanov had informed him.

M. Jakes familiarized the guest with the assessment of the internal political situation in Czechoslovakia and with the party's activity in the period of preparations for the 18th CPCZ Congress and in enforcing the aims of restructuring in the party and in society.

O. Baklanov spoke about the tasks being tackled by the CPSU and the Soviet Government in implementing the economic reform and in shaping optimal socioeconomic relations in the spirit of restructuring. He spoke appreciatively about his experiences from visits to Czechoslovak engineering enterprises and from talks with his partners.

The two representatives noted that there exist good prerequisites for achieving concrete results in industrial cooperation between enterprises and spoke in favor of developing contacts and cooperation between the two parties and between the CSSR and the USSR.

The conversation, which passed off in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Frantisek Hanus, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

On Friday, O. Baklanov was also received by Zdenek Horcik, mayor of Prague. The Soviet guest returned back home the same day.

Negative Reaction to IZVESTIYA Item

AU0211134589

[Editorial report] Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech No. 43, the weekend supplement of Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech of 27 October, publishes on page 2 a 550- word "zr"-signed article entitled "Why Double Standards?" The article reviews reactions to an article by Igor Serkov, published in an undated issue of IZVESTIYA's weekend supplement NEDELYA, which HALO SOBOTA reprinted earlier this year. In the NEDELYA article, Serkov discussed Soviet reactions to Czechoslovakia's customs measures of November 1988. He mentioned, among other things, that, because of Czechoslovakia's more rigorous customs measures, Soviet artists now prefer to perform in Western countries. According to Serkov, this was also the reason why "Soviet 'stars' did not participate in this year's Prague Spring music festival, although the relevant contracts had been concluded." Serkov added, however, that, in response to the Soviet absence at the Prague festival, unspecified Czechoslovak officials assured the Soviet side that "the customs restrictions would not apply to Soviet artists henceforth."

In its report on readers' reactions to Serkov's article, the HALO SOBOTA article quotes a letter from its reader Venuse Dvorakova from Ceske Budejovice. She says that she was deeply ashamed on reading Serkov's article, and adds: "An ordinary Soviet worker or cooperative farmer, who may be a descendant of a liberator of our country, must yield to rigorous customs restrictions. But those whom socialist society allowed to rise to 'stardom' and who have astronomical earnings may take out of Czechoslovakia whatever they please. This is a mockery of justice and new thinking. We managed without such stars this year and we will manage without them in the future as well. I expect a reply from the Czechoslovak agency which made this official statement and an explanation of the reasons which led it to make it."

Poland's Michnik Stand on CSSR Criticized

AU3110191089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 89 p 1

[CTK report, followed by Pavol Minarik commentary: "E. Shevardnadze Tells Solidarity Paper: We Consider as Binding the Czechoslovak Leadership's Assessment of the Year 1968"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw (from our correspondent and CTK)—The Soviet Union respects the Czechoslovak assessment of the events of the year 1968. This was declared by Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, in an interview with Adam Michnik, chief editor of the Solidarity paper GAZETA WYBORCZA, published on Friday [27 October]. We publish the full text of this part of the interview. [passage omitted containing relevant portion of Shevardnadze's interview]

Responding to Shevardnadze's last sentence concerning Czechoslovakia, Michnik, former leading representative of the Polish opposition and now a deputy to the Sejm, said: "Of course, we support it." The question arises whether this really is the case. Michnik is one of the authors of an "original seven-point program" calling for immediate changes in the internal life of Czechoslovakia, which was issued by 169 members of the parliamentary group of Solidarity deputies on 18 July of this year. This material is nothing but interference in the internal affairs of our country, which, moreover, has the tone of an ultimatum. During his visit to Czechoslovakia in July, too, from the first to the last moment of which he was giving "advice" on what should and should not be done in our country, Michnik adhered to the ideas of this program. The group of Solidarity deputies has made interfering in the internal affairs of the CSSR and other socialist countries its program. Could it be that they have changed their attitude all of a sudden? If this change of attitude is real, it would be a realistic step.

Hungarian Reporting of 28 Oct Events Criticized

AU0211182589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 89 p 7

["(VE)"-signed report: "Exaggeration and Dramatization"]

[Text] Budapest (From our own correspondent)—The Hungarian daily newspapers, without even mentioning the substance of the 71st anniversary of the establishment of Czechoslovakia, have aimed all their publicity in this connection toward Saturday's [28 October] events on Wenceslas Square in Prague. They describe these events tendentiously, with exaggeration, and with the undisguised allusion that seeds similar to "Hungarian democratization" have been sown in them. According to MAGYAR NEMZET: "On Saturday afternoon Prague gave its visitors the impression of a civil war." NEPSZAVA carries a dramatically tinged report by Evelyn Forro on the 10,000 participants in the demonstration, a report which ends with her assumption that "It seemed impossible to stop these people." In MAGYAR

HIRLAP, under a headline spread over three columns—In Prague There Will Be Another Trial Involving a Hungarian Journalist—this same journalist writes about Laszlo Frick, a colleague from the NOK LAPJA (a women's magazine) editorial board, who was arrested for attacking a member of the security forces. This fact is placed in doubt by the claim that the above mentioned journalist has a passive nature and that, allegedly, he himself has marks of attack on his face. NEPSZABADSAG, with reference to "eyewitnesses", carries a report that the order enforcement units even used tear gas on Karlov Square.

Oblozinsky on Gabcikovo Substitute Solution

LD0111210589 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Bratislava Nov 1 (CTK)—If the Hungarian side does not complete the works on the reservior, Czechoslovakia will be forced to realise a substitute provisional solution, i.e. the reservior will be built on the Czechoslovak territory, deputy direct investor of the water system part of Gabcikovo - state enterprise water system construction Bratislava Jozef Oblozinsky told CTK here today. [sentence as received]

In spite of various doubts about the further development of the construction, Czechoslovakia has always been striving to respect the obligatory terms, he said, adding that it is necessary to be aware of the fact that if Czechoslovakia does not realise the provisional solution, thousands of millions of crowns would be wasted.

Hungary Criticized Over Danube Dam Project

AU0111210889

[Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 October on page 6 and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 30 October on page 4 both carry a 1,550-word article by Vojtech Vesely, the two party papers' joint correspondent in Budapest, entitled "Are They Putting Their Seats in Parliament at Risk?" The article deals with the "intensive campaign" waged in Hungary against advocates of the construction of the Nagymaros Danube Dam and with a study issued by Hungarian advocates of the project, in which they emphasize its benefits. Bratislava PRAVDA on 30 October on page 2 also carries a 1,500-word article by Engineer Vladimir Lokvenc, CSSR Government commissioner for the construction and operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project, entitled "Scientific Research Confirmed the Justification of Construction." The article reviews the conclusions reached by Czechoslovak experts who had studied the ecological impact of the Danube dam project.

Vesely opens his article by stating that, after the 26 October Bratislava talks between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers on Gabcikovo-Nagymaros, "an intensive campaign against the project and its advocates has once again been unleashed in Hungary." He cites as an example a leaflet distributed by unspecified "followers of five opposition parties" in the sixth electoral district in Budapest, in which they appeal to voters to deprive Istvan Stadinger, the district's representative in parliament, of his seat, because of his pro-Nagymaros stand in the Hungarian Parliament's vote of 6 October 1988. According to Vesely, a "press campaign," coupled with public calls for resignation, has also been launched against Laszlo Marothy, minister of water management and environmental protection, after his remark in the Austrian daily KURIER that the Danube dam project is a "correct system." Vesely says that these are not isolated cases and that several deputies who had voted for the construction of the Nagymaros dam last year have actually lost their seats already.

Vesely goes on to report on Hungarian Government Commissioner Laszlo Udvari's statement in Hungarian Parliament on the Bratislava talks between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers and on the request made by representatives of the Pal Vasarhelyi Society, an organization which supports the Danube dam project, and by representatives of the Komarom county that the Hungarian Government continue to negotiate with Czechoslovakia on the completion of the project according to the original plans. In a letter to members of Hungarian Parliament, the Pal Vasarhelyi Society reportedly also proposed that "those be called to account who have caused the delay in construction and, hence, hundreds of millions worth of damage."

In the concluding part of his article, Vesely reviews a "comprehensive polemical study" issued by a group of experts operating under the 12th Budapest municipal district committee of the former Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, led by Engineer Istvan Toth, which criticizes the recommendation of a special commission of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences not to complete the Nagymaros section. The authors of the study are quoted as having written that the decision not to build Nagymaros will cost Hungary a total of 225.2 billion forints between 1995 and 2015. Had the project been completed according to the original plans, on the other hand, the Hungarian state would have earned 100 billion forints. The authors of the study are also said to have pointed out that the Nagymaros section is an inseparable part of the Gabcikovo section and that the decision not to build it is therefore "like refraining from the construction of a roof on a house because it might be blown off by the wind." According to Vesely, the study also argues that the completion of the project would have a beneficial effect on the quality of Danube water and on the "water regime" along the Danube in general and that the project's "seismic safety is greater than demanded by Hungarian regulations."

In his Bratislava PRAVDA article, Vladimir Lokvenc reviews the conclusions reached by Czechoslovak experts on geology, seismology, ecology, hydrology, and soil science on the impact of the construction and operation of the Danube dam project. He emphasizes the

Czechoslovak experts' findings about the ecological compatibility of the project and reiterates that "all problems that have been raised by the Hungarian side have either been resolved already in the course of construction or can be resolved while adhering to the original timetable of construction." Lokvenc argues that "there exist no real risks that could serve as a pretext for the temporary, unilateral suspension of construction" and that, to the contrary, any delay in construction, or the failure to complete the Nagymaros section, would have a negative influence on the environment. He also rejects as "unfavorable, scientifically unwarranted, and unacceptable" the Hungarian "alternative proposals" contained in the note of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 1 September 1989. Summing up, Lokvenc says that "no serious scientific reason has been found that would prevent the successful completion of the joint project. Therefore, the CSSR Government's stand of principle on the Hungarian side's compliance with all its contractual obligations cannot be called into question."

Diplomatic Note on Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Dam Project

AU0311105489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Proposal to the Republic of Hungary Government to Fulfill its Obligations on the Construction of the Gabcikovo Section"]

[Text] Prague—Yesterday in Prague, Evzen Vacek, CSSR deputy foreign minister, handed the following note to Miklos Barity, Republic of Hungary ambassador to the CSSR:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs pays its respects to the Embassy of the Republic of Hungary in Prague and, charged by the CSSR Government, has the honor of conveying the CSSR Government's point of view on the matter of the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam system, a point of view put forward by Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, during a meeting with Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Republic of Hungary Council of Ministers, in Bratislava on 26 October 1989.

The CSSR Government has agreed to a proposal put forward by the Hungarian side to conclude an agreement between the CSSR Government and the Republic of Hungary Council of Ministers on a system of technological, operational, and ecological guarantees for the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam system. The Czechoslovak side has expressed its willingness to quickly agree to such a treaty provided that the Hungarian side immediately begins preparations to dam the Danube reservoir near Dunakiliti. The Czechoslovak side's proposal envisages that the appropriate water management organs from both states will prepare the technical principles for the above-mentioned treaty within 14 days, a treaty which will be initialed at the deputy foreign minister level. After initialing these principles, the Hungarian side should proceed to dam the Danube reservoir. The text of the treaty should be prepared in order that the treaty can be signed, at the latest, by the end of March 1990.

The CSSR Government has proposed the conclusion of a special agreement in which both sides would pledge to reduce or eliminate peak operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam system. By means of this proposal, the Czechoslovak side has pursued the aim of alleviating the Hungarian side's anxieties concerning the possible ecological impact of peak operation. The CSSR Government has further proposed rescinding those stipulations from the protocol of February 1989 which concern the Nagymaros section and returning to the deadline contained in the October 1983 protocol. In making this compromise proposal, the Czechoslovak side was driven by an attempt to enable the Hungarian side to make use of this period to study the ecological issues and to present, in adequate time, appropriate proposals.

All the above-mentioned counterproposals from the CSSR Government proceed from the treaty between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic on the construction and operation of the Gabcikovo- Nagymaros dam system which was signed on 16 September 1977. The proposals are in complete harmony with this treaty.

The Hungarian side has made the adoption of the Czechoslovak proposals conditional on the Czechoslovak side agreeing to changes to the 1977 treaty between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic on the construction and operation of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam system and providing that construction on the Nagymaros section is suspended. The CSSR Government sees no reason for changing the above-mentioned treaty.

In case the Republic of Hungary decides unilaterally—at variance with its international legal obligations—not to implement the Nagymaros dam project, the Czechoslovak side will demand compensation for the damages arising out of this step.

In light of the fact that, even after talks between the heads of government in Bratislava on 26 October 1989, viewpoints on resolving the construction of the Nagymaros section remain divided, the CSSR Government proposes to the Republic of Hungary Government that it guarantees the fulfillment of its obligations on the construction of the Gabcikovo section in order that this section can be completed in accordance with the valid contractual documents and that a special agreement be concluded on a system of technological, operational, and ecological guarantees as has already been mentioned above.

In case the Republic of Hungary does not fulfill its obligations and continues to unilaterally violate the agreement and the contractual documents associated with it, the Czechoslovak side will be forced, in the interest of preventing further damage, into implementing a provisional alternative technological solution on the CSSR's sovereign territory, a solution that rests in diverting the amount of Danube water needed for the

Gabcikovo section, on which both sides have already agreed in the joint treaty for the project.

The CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes this opportunity to convey its deepest respects to the Embassy of the Republic of Hungary in Prague.

CEMA Executive Committee Results Discussed

AU0111173889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 89 p 6

[Jan Tihlarik report: "For Further Changes"]

[Excerpts] Moscow (From our own correspondent)—The 132d CEMA Executive Committee session came to an end in Moscow on Saturday [28 October] with the signing of a final communique. Representatives from the member countries and Yugoslavia participated; the Czechoslovak delegation was led by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and Czechoslovakia's permanent representative to CEMA. [passage omitted]

Immediately after signing the final communique, J. Obzina gave an interview to representatives of the Czechoslovak mass media. Among other things, he stated that while discussing the prices issue for the future, the eight countries had agreed on a Czechoslovak compromise suggestion that the 3-year average of contractual prices be adopted as a starting point. Hungary and Poland have their own approaches. At the 133d Executive Committee session in Sofia the issue will again be discussed and will be submitted to the heads of government at the 45th CEMA session. According to J. Obzina, a great step forward has been taken in clarifying the problem and, despite the specific and pronounced political changes that have taken place in Poland and Hungary, the CEMA principle has, on the contrary, been strengthened.

From the very beginning, even the USSR representatives were of the opinion that it would be possible to abandon the principle of sliding average prices, a principle which has been applied to date. After a frank exchange of views at the session and in the editorial commission, however, they came to the conclusion that it is necessary to support the suggested compromise. This has established CEMA's firm foundation since the USSR represents 70 percent of overall CEMA capacity. Without unity on this fundamental pillar, it would be difficult to expect further possible progressive development, development which our party documents are counting on.

Apropos the bilateral discussions, J. Obzina stated that he discussed two relatively complicated issues with Vladilen Nikitin, who is deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as chairman of the Soviet art of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The first issue involved resolving the real rate of exchange between the Czechoslovak koruna and the ruble. The Soviet Government has discussed the Czechoslovak proposal and has instructed the appropriate organs to initiate a matter-of-fact solution this year.

The second issue is the complicated situation surrounding Soviet transportation, which is causing us some difficulties. Prior to the Executive Committee session, there were 50 not unloaded trains comprising several thousand wagons at the Cierna pri Cope Railway Station. Specific measures have been adopted and the assurance was given that the situation will be normalized.

Besides this, the possibility was discussed of Czechoslovak agricultural enterprises participating in ventures in the central part of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic in the form of a leasing arrangement and so on.

Presidium Statement on 'Arafat's Visit

AU0111210189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 89 p 1

["Apropos Yasir 'Arafat's Visit; The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Point of View"]

[Text] Prague—The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium has discussed a report on the course and results of the official friendly visit made by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and President of Palestine, to the CSSR. The visit was carried out at the invitation of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, CSSR president, on 18 and 19 October 1989.

The Presidium stated that the meetings between Yasir 'Arafat and the most senior Czechoslovak officials fully confirmed the upward trend in Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations, relations which proceed from rich traditions and from the unchanging orientation of Czechoslovak foreign policy toward comprehensive support and assistance for the Palestinian people, in particular, under the conditions of the continuing Palestinian uprising on the territories occupied by Israel. A new agreement has been signed on cooperation between the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the PLO as well as a procedural protocol for 1990-91. Both documents establish proven and some new forms of political collaboration and cooperation in cultural, health care, education, and other spheres. Bilateral interest was expressed in the establishment of conditions for forging mutually beneficial commercial and economic ties between Czechoslovakia and Palestinian organizations.

In this connection, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed its full support for the PLO's new political line, a line which creates a favorable climate for a peaceful resolution to all the complicated aspects of the

Palestinian issue. It is regrettable that the PLO's constructive approach has not found an adequate response in Israel or the United States. By hampering the development of a much needed peace process in the Middle East, these countries are increasing the risk of the explosive events of the past.

Czechoslovakia will continue to contribute to a just, collective, and peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis in the interest of convening an international conference with the participation of all involved parties as well as the permanent members of the UN Security Council. It will continue to support the Palestinian people's just struggle and the realistic political line represented by the PLO.

Kucera Assesses NATO-Pact Talks as 'Positive'

LD0211214289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] The roundtable of representatives of the North Atlantic Assembly and representatives of parliaments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland ended in Bonn today. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, assesses the course of the talks as follows:

[Kucera] I think that the talks had a positive character. In face we continued what we had started in February of the current year in Prague, during the visit of this subcommission. Naturally, the range of the questions was even broader and it was also marked by a certain process which occurred in Europe in the meantime. I have in mind a certain movement at the Vienna talks on the questions of disarmament; there was also talk about the future of the two formations, that is NATO and the Warsaw Pact. From this point of view, it seemed to me that we are much better prepared for cooperation than NATO is for the time being, and also that our deliberations about the change of structures of our defense alliance have progressed further.

The agenda, naturally, included also questions of economic cooperation, humanitarian problems. As to economic cooperation, it is becoming apparent that knowledge as to the possibilities of this cooperation, is so far somewhat limited. Altogether, I have the feeling that knowledge on what processes are under way in the socialist countries at present, is often based on incomplete information [words indistinct]. I am of the opinion that such conversations between deputies are always useful, inasmuch as they stimulate greater knowledge of the facts, and thus also aid the search for joint solution.

CPCZ Group Leaves To Attend Irish Congress

AU3110193089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Prague (z)—A CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] delegation headed by Vaclav Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee, left for Dublin on Thursday [26 October] to attend the meetings of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland.

Dissident Havel on 'Very Nervous' Leadership

AU0211163789 Vienna KURIER in German 2 Nov 89 p 5

[Interview with CSSR dissident Vaclav Havel by Heinz Nussbaumer in Prague: "Whatever They Do, They Make a Wrong Decision!"; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] KURIER: In what way do you expect the developments in Poland, Hungary, and now also in the GDR to affect the CSSR?

Havel: I do not doubt that the situation in our country is considerably influenced by them: The developments in the neighboring countries are an important factor in the process of self-liberation in our country. For the people suddenly ask themselves why people are arrested here for things that are completely normal "on the other side." However, we are also living in a world in which so many relations and ties exist between us and our neighbors—in the midst of a broad wave of reforms it is simply impossible that a "monument of the past" can remain.

In view of this development around us our leadership is very nervous now—it would be glad if this process were to be halted in some way. After the events in the GDR it must feel very deserted in central Europe—for it attains little honor by its comradeship with Romania's Ceausescu. And who else is left?

KURIER: Nobody would have believed 4 weeks ago that hundreds of thousands would take to the streets in the GDR. Today it is still stated in Prague that the people are too listless to to take to the streets in numbers of tens of thousands....

Havel: Nobody knows what will happen here tomorrow. Anything is possible—the social processes are largely invisible, the coincidence of minor events may often have enormous effects. What we see at the moment is a closed pressure cooker—only looking at it is not enough to predict when it will start to hiss or when it will explode. I have experienced so many surprises in my life and I no longer make a good prophet.

KURIER: Who could be the pivotal figure in the CSSR around whom a new political development might develop? Cardinal Tomasek is old, Alexander Dubcek is no longer young—are you this person?

Havel: I think we are in a kind of intermediate stage: On the one hand the totalitarian structure that controls, manipulates, and dominates everything here is beginning to crumble. On the other hand the era of classic dissidents—the small group of desperate people who shout something and are regarded as suicides by all—has also come to an end. At the same time, however, the era of the real political opposition which needs those charismatic leaders with detailed political programs has not yet begun. We are in a transitional stage, and individual personalities embody certain symbols—as was the case with Walesa in Poland: Every deputy had to embrace Walesa in photos in order to be elected. Now this Walesa has started to dissociate himself from political life and a group of professional politicians is taking his place. We have not proceeded that far here. Here there are symbols—however, symbols alone have never implemented reforms. I do know personalities among our young people who might become those politicians of the future some day.

KURIER: The government's behavior toward prominent opposition members seems to be inexplicable and silly. While in Moscow Gorbachev integrated Sakharov into the system, the CSSR leadership is provoking the people by continually new interrogations and arrests....

Havel: There are at least two reasons for this. First: After Brezhnev's tanks had come in 1968, a new government team that was prepared to administer this country in submissiveness, accompanied by the whole nation's reluctance, was required. In such a situation the search for qualified political leaders is difficult. Thus, the powerful people's actions depend on what they are themselves.

The other reason: Today those in power are in a situation of crisis—and every day, like an animal that lashes out when it gets into a panic or hysterics, our leadership commits completely confused actions that contradict each other. Basically, everything is possible, any situation can be envisaged today. [passage omitted] Ultimately, it does not make any difference what decision those in power take—because it is always the wrong decision. If they arrest me, it will be to their disadvantage. If they do not arrest me, it will be the same. If they release my from prison it is bad for them. If they do not release me, it is the same. They only have the choice between two alternatives that are both bad—and this is the sign of a dead-end street, of the crisis of power."

Assembly Official Sees Reform in 1990

LD0211181989 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—The CSSR will by the end of 1990 switch to a course of reform. This prediction was made today in Bonn by Deputy Chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Bohuslav Kucera. In the first 6 months of 1990, Kucera is expecting economic reform with autonomous management of enterprises. He said in answer to a question that "there can under no circumstances" be economic restructuring without political reforms.

Kucera stood with Polish and Hungarian parliamentarians at a news conference at the end of the first East-West discussion between representatives of the North Atlantic Assembly (NATO) and of Warsaw Pact countries. In the 3-day discussion at the invitation of the 'Eastern Europe' subcommittee, which also involved a joint visit of troops to an artillery regiment in Duelmen, there was also unanimity on the German question. Committee member Uwe Ronneburger (FDP) [Free Democratic Party] noted that none of the participants had called into question the right to self- determination of the Germans.

The Polish representatives saw "no major obstacle" to a "common European home" in continued existence of the military blocs. The representative of the Solidarity trade union, however, spoke out also in favor of taking this question out of the hands of the "politicians and generals." The 'Eastern Europe' subcommittee of the North Atlantic Assembly will meet next year in the GDR and in Bulgaria.

Jiri Hajek Interviewed on Reforms in Prague

PM0111163889 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 24 Oct 89 p 5

[Interview with Czech dissident Jiri Hajek by Dr Hester Minnema: "Hajek: Prague's Reforms Are No Improvement, and Sometimes Make Things Worse"—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Vienna, 24 Oct—Jiri Hajek, Czechoslovak foreign minister during the Prague Spring and now chairman of the Czechoslovak Helsinki Committee, was arrested twice last week and released after lengthy interrogation. Last Friday [20 October] he was given a passport to enable him to visit the congress of the Socialist Party of Austria. Up to now such foreign visits have always been refused him—with a few exceptions. In Vienna, where Czechoslovak Prime Minister Adamec arrives today, Hajek made it clear that such paradoxes are no longer the exception in Prague.

[Minnema] In the last week you and other members of the Helsinki Committee have twice had to spend 4-5 hours at the police station for interrogation. How do you explain this increased activity on the part of the security service?

[Hajek] My impression is that the state organs are very nervous about the 28 October anniversary of the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918. Every meeting is seen as preparations for demonstrations on that day. I was asked repeatedly what I was planning to do 28 October. When I said that that had nothing to do with them, they wanted to know where I would be on that day. If I was in Prague, I would have to expect them to be standing outside my front door. But of course they cannot do that outside everyone's house. Also I expect many spontaneous actions on that day.

[Minnema] Last week [former Netherlands Foreign Minister] Max van der Stoel was refused a visa for Czechoslovakia. What makes him so unwelcome in your country?

[Hajek] I see that too as one of the many expressions of the arrogance of power. They want to show through this that they have the power to decide to what extent they observe international agreements.

[Minnema] Czechoslovakia is among the countries in the Warsaw Pact resisting the new winds from Moscow. However, Prime Minister Adamec has said that the program of the Prague Spring also contained positive elements. Does this indicate the beginnings of a new course?

[Hajek] Certainly, these noises are a change from earlier remarks. It is just that it is difficult to say what the consequences will be. It could indeed be a hint at reforms, but it could also be a tactical move with an eye to his visit to Vienna. However, I do see it as a concession to the pressure from below which is calling for more democracy.

[Minnema] How does that square with his remark in the same interview what you and Vaclav Havel are nobodies and that the Austrian journalists are guilty of interfering in internal affairs?

[Hajek] This is the well-known approach of the authorities with regard to human rights: No one has the right to concern himself with internal affairs. So the government tries to curtail the international undertakings it has made.

[Minnema] But Prague is doing its best to create the impression that work on reforms is taking place. Recently far-reaching legislative changes were announced. Is that not a positive development?

[Hajek] When you ask our specialists about this they are very skeptical. Certainly there are certain positive elements that have been formulated in general terms, but as far as their general effect is concerned, you can see that they are certainly no improvement, and in a number of cases, such as the proposed changes to the press laws, are even a retrograde step. I am not acquainted with all the proposals by any means, but a change in the criminal law states that illegally leaving the country is no longer a criminal offense but only a misdemeanor. This in itself is an improvement, of course, but it still conflicts with the Vienna CSCE document. Many of the proposed changes are merely cosmetic.

[Minnema] At present Prague must be following developments in the GDR with great attention and mixed feelings. What influence are these developments having on the situation in your country?

[Hajek] It is still too early to form a complete picture of that. Prime Minister Adamec said Sunday that the changes in the GDR are coming too late. In my view that can be taken as a form of self-criticism, because until very recently the Czechoslovak authorities totally identified with the Honecker line. The irony is that Czechoslovakia is doing exactly the same, namely, putting off any decision about the future. I am convinced that the changes in East Germany are seen by our population as a further weakening of the bloc fighting against reforms. At present it is therefore of great importance to our leaders that there is no more criticism of the 1968 Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia, especially from the Soviet Government and the Communist Party.

Koebler Assesses Current U.S. Foreign Policy

AU0211215289 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Commentary by Horst Koebler]

[Text] Officials in Washington have recently asked themselves astonishing questions. What will be the good of Bush's long hesitations to conclude new disarmament agreements with Moscow? Is the United States running a security risk in the long run if, by refusing to cooperate constructively, it threatens Gorbachev's perestroyka? What if perestroyka fails?

Dear listeners, the mere fact that these questions were asked have worried hard-liner Defense Secretary Cheney. Did one not hear that one must not by any means part with the cold war all too rapidly? In the way these questions were asked, you might have seen efforts to seek new ideas for the Bush administration's new security policy.

While Cheney was travelling through Europe, President Bush surprisingly announced his decision to meet with Gorbachev in the Mediterranean even before the scheduled summit meeting next year. This has been a change of mind, as the President himself put it, because, up to now, Washington did not have any intentions to hold a meeting for the sole purpose of getting to know one another better. New insights as a result of the changes in Europe? Against this background the famous Italian daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA asked U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney in Rome whether, under these circumstances, SDI and space arms could still have a place in American thinking. After all, the Soviet side had brought forward new ideas for the disarmament debate during recent days. Dismantling the Kraznoyarsk radar base, which the United States considers to be a violation of the ABM Treaty; step-by-step withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. naval formations, dissolution of the military blocks, zones free of nuclear weapons.

Yet, Cheney does not at all think that Gorbachev's readiness to reform in foreign policy can be applied to the United States as well. The chief of the Pentagon believes that, if others make proposals, one does not necessarily have to respond to them. SDI in particular, continues to be of primary importance to him, he said.

Even though the Bush administration does not contradict Cheney, and defends the policy of military strength the way he conceives it, warnings have been voiced even from circles in the White House, not to let situations of change develop into new situations of tension. Important political forces are obviously interested to [word indistinct] attempts of destabilization. I think that U.S. Secretary of State Baker, who has better access to the President than anyone else, has outlined new ideas when he said that the more disarmament and predictability become established in the USSR-U.S. relationship, the more difficult it will become in the future to break up these newly created structures, particularly when the two powers no longer have the arsenals of today.

Yet, the United State's position in the future Europe is also at stake. The fact that the EC is forming a single market creates great fear that America might lose considerable portions of its say in the future Europe. Thus, Washington seems to understand better and better that hesitating too long and a wait-and-see attitude might prove to be counterproductive.

The question remains how, considering the antagonistic views within the administration, the Bush team wants to translate in practical East-West policy the new foreign policy concept, which is obviously beginning to emerge.

Bush Congratulates Krenz on Election

AU0311112889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 89 p 2

[Message from U.S. President George Bush to Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council]

[Text] Mr Egon Krenz,

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council

Berlin

Esteemed Mr Chairman:

Please accept my congratulations on your assuming the position of chairman of the GDR State Council. You are assuming office at a time of historic and hopeful changes in the whole of Europe, including the GDR. We hope that your leadership will satisfy the people's hopes and efforts and make use of the new opportunities to create a more peaceful, democratic, and more open Europe. In view of your participation in these efforts, the United States is willing to develop stronger and more constructive relations between our two countries.

Yours sincerely,

George Bush

Krenz Returns From Short Visit to Poland

LD0211210189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Egon Krenz arrived back in Berlin this evening around 2100 from his working visit to Poland.

Krenz, Bangemann Discuss Relations, EC Issue

LD0211164589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—European policy, the development of trade, and economic cooperation under the conditions of the EC single market which is taking shape were at the center of a discussion between Egon Krenz and EC Commissioner Martin Bangemann today in Berlin. The politicians described their open exchange of opinion as an important step in the further shaping of diplomatic relations between the GDR and European Communities.

The GDR party and state leader and the EC Commission vice president agreed that the safeguarding and strengthening of peace remain the key question in East-West relations. On the path to a new quality in mutual security and a European peace order the first steps have been taken, but even more considerable efforts are needed.

The GDR, Krenz said, will in future put into practice the committments undertaken in the CSCE process even more rigorously and comprehensively within the GDR and in its relations with its European partners.

The GDR, he continues, sees the EC and its representatives as partners in the joint endeavors to take new paths toward constructive cooperation and cooperative coexistence in Europe.

Krenz told his guest that with the ninth SED Central Committee session, a turning point in the development of GDR society had been introduced, which had as its aim the well-being of all its citizens. Reforms that make socialism more attractive and more tangible for everyone would be carried out by sovereign decision of the country and its citizens. In doing this it is above all a matter of the national economy being more effective, and this would also have favorable effects on the GDR's international economic relations, including relations with the EC.

Egon Krenz stressed that the GDR would work consistently and actively for cooperation with all states, based on equal rights and mutual advantage, as it has done hitherto. This was one topic of his talks yesterday with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow.

Egon Krenz reaffirmed the GDR's readiness to start, without delay, negotiations on the conclusion of a trade agreement with the EEC. The GDR also expects this from the EEC. It is a matter of creating favorable conditions for the further expansion of trade and the deepening of economic cooperation with all EC member states through this agreement, of eliminating remaining obstacles, and of preventing the formation of the EC single market from leading to new impediments.

As far as trade between the GDR and the FRG is concerned, he started from the premise that it would be continued and further developed on the basis of the existing contractual regulations.

Martin Bangemann said that he is following developments in the GDR with great interest. In the reforms that have begun he sees positive starting points for the strengthening of the performance of GDR industry, which forms the basis for the continuation of the economic relations that existed in many areas, and could open up new possibilities for effective cooperation. With regard to the development of trade and economic cooperation, he started from similar assumptions. He would support negotiations on an agreement with the GDR being started soon.

Martin Bangemann presented information about the stages of formation of the EC single market. Despite existing problems in some areas, this process is irreversible. He explained that the single market would not lead to a "cutting off" from third countries. The harmonization of standards and of technical and other regulations simplified sales conditions for third countries as well, in so far as these countries met the new demands.

Egon Krenz remarked that the GDR would play its part. He hopes for good cooperation in the interests of security and stability in Europe.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil took part in the meeting, along with Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council, and also French Ambassador Joelle Timsit, as the representative of the EC presidency.

Bangemann has been in the GDR for talks since Wednesday. Yesterday he met GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany.

Stoph Meets Bangemann

LD0211183289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)—Developments in constitutional law relations between the GDR and the EC and its member states were acknowledged by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Martin Bangemann, vice president of the EC Commission, at a meeting in Berlin today. They conducted an exchange of views on the further development of cooperation in the sphere of trade and industrial relations and in other areas.

Both sides expressed an interest in all-round promotion of economic relations. They will work for the creation of the legal conditions for the necessary agreements.

Taking part in the talk on the GDR side were Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil, his deputy, Christian Meyer and the GDR ambassador to the EC, Dr Ingo Oeser. The guest was accompanied by the deputy chief of the EC cabinet, Dr Helmut Schmitt von Sydow, and the French ambassador in the GDR, Joelle Timsit.

News Conference on Meeting

LD0211174289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The development of a single market in the European community by 1992 offers new chances for the relations between the EC and the GDR, Martin Bangemann told journalists after his open exchange of opinion with Egon Krenz. He agreed with his host that this development signifies a positive challenge.

They also concurred in the view that the trade relations must be further developed into economic cooperation, into direct cooperation between EC and GDR firms, to the point of founding joint enterprises. "Everything that happens in the coming weeks is of great importance for this complex. We trust it will develop favorably."

Egon Krenz stressed that, on both sides, the green light has been given for the expansion of GDR-EC cooperation, so that it will be intensified and accelerated. The next session of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee will discuss how economic reform in the GDR should be shaped and how political reforms are to be developed. "We want to go to the next party conference with a clear program of action, for the members of my party. Moreover, it will be an appeal to all GDR citizens to support this process, not only through declarations, but through deeds."

Krenz sharply rejected the question by a Western radio station whether the people in the GDR would work too little. Their diligence and their will to work cannot be questioned. However, even better conditions had to be created so that everyone can work as creatively as possible. "In this respect, there is still a lot of room and we have made a start on it," Egon Krenz aded.

Both politicians advocated the quickest possible conclusion of a trade agreement between the two sides. However, joint EC-GDR enterprises require a legal form in which investments from the EC find a sensible framework, Bangemann said. In his view this form can be worked out. The economic conditions for it are already present, since the GDR economy is already at a high technical and technological level.

Eighty percent of GDR foreign trade with the non-socialist countries takes place within the EC area. "That already determines the importance that we attribute to this trade," Krenz said.

In response to a question whether the GDR would allow Western capital into the country, Krenz answered that everything will be discussed. However, the basis for all developments is that the GDR is a socialist country.

Bangemann, in response to journalists' inquiries, spoke out in favor of constant examination of the COCOM [Coordinating Committee for East-West Trade Policy] list and its reduction.

On his visit to Poland, due to begin today, Egon Krenz told the journalists that it is a matter of consolidating the realtions between the two countries, despite their different developments. The decisive factor is the common ground in the aim and in the cooperation.

Egon Krenz and Martin Bangemann, during their exchange of opinion this morning, agreed that the safeguarding and consolidation of peace remains the key question in East-West relations. [passage omitted]

Knipping Views Warsaw Pact Summit Communique

AU0211115189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 89 p 2

[Franz Knipping editorial: "The Key Question of Our Time"]

[Text] The communique of the session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, which was concluded in the Polish capital on Friday [27 October], contains two statements that are neither sensational nor new, but still remarkable. First, it says that the key question of the present is disarmament. And, second, it announces the adherence to the goal of removing all nuclear and chemical weapons.

Specific importance is given to this dual pledge at a time when, not only in our country but also in allied countries, questions of domestic development are dominating the public discussion. However, the debates about renewal, reforms, and shaping society in line with the respective national and historical conditions cannot be separated from the international surroundings anywhere. Therefore, it is all the more urgent to assess the international events together, within the framework of the alliance of socialist states, to draw corresponding conclusions, and to act in a coordinated way. This is also in accordance with the effort to consider the Warsaw Pact not only as a military alliance, but to develop its political character more strongly.

The Warsaw summit realistically assessed the achievements in disarmament and what can and should be done in the future. The Soviet-U.S. treaty on the liquidation of land-based intermediate- and shorter-range missiles is being implemented. There are favorable prospects—despite contradictory and complicated trends in the world—for having the first step be followed by others, perhaps already in 1990. The USSR-U.S. Treaty on the 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons has priority, which includes the observation of the 1972 ABM Treaty. At the Geneva disarmament conference, the international convention on the complete ban and destruction of chemical weapons has to be completed. It is supposed that by the end of next year a first agreement among the 23 states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the radical reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe will be possible.

However, in order to turn chances into reality, great efforts by all forces that are interested in peace and security are needed. Loyal to their program, which is based on the interests of life and survival of all peoples, the states of our alliance will continue to make their contribution to this. As the Warsaw meeting demonstrated, they are acting in tested continuity—aware of the fact that disarmament is and remains the key question of our time.

Several Leaders, Officials Resign Positions

NDPD Chairman Resigns

LD0211161789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Prof Dr Heinrich Homann today resigned as chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany.

Further on Homann

LD0211174689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Professor Dr Heinrich Homann has resigned as chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD). According to a statement on a session of the NDPD Executive Committee Presidium, Prof Homann informed the body today of his decision, in view of and in assessment of the situation in the party as well as for health reasons to request to be released from his office. The Presidium, which had assembled in Berlin today for an extraordinary session, agreed to this. Party Deputy Chairman Guenter Hartmann was appointed to lead business.

As stated in the statement, the Presidium accorded Prof Homann high respect for his behavior, conscious of his responsibility, and acknowledged the great contributions he had made for the path and tradition of the party since its foundation.

A paper on the party's position was discussed at the session in which the NDPD describes itself as a "political party renewing itself in the awakening of our socialist GDR," the statement says. The paper is based on ideas and proposals from the whole party and is expected to be published. The sixth session of the Executive Committee was convened for November 7th in Berlin.

CDU's Goetting Resigns

LD0211184289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—According to a statement from the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] press office, Gerald Goetting today announced his resignation as chairman of the CDU during a session of the Main Executive Committee Presidium of his party. It says in his statement that he is thus complying with wishes and demands made by CDU members and committees and hopes with this step to contribute toward renewed confidence-building in the party. According to the statement, the Presidium accepted the resignation with respect and thanked Gerald Goetting for his work. The election of a new chairman will ensue at the CDU Main Executive Committee session which has already been convened for 20 November 1989. At the session the members of the Presidium and of the Secretariat will ask for a vote of confidence.

Until then the duties of CDU chairman will be carried out by Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the party.

Leipzig Mayor Resigns

LD0311154889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—The mayor of the city of Leipzig, Dr Bernd Seidel, announced his resignation today. In doing this he was reacting to the loss of confidence among the citizens of Leipzig.

The city council unanimously accepted this decision and appointed the chairman of the city's planning commission, Guenter Haedrich, to carry out the official duties.

New Chief in Suhl Bezirk

AU0211153089 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Peter Pechauf has been elected the new first secretary of the Suhl Bezirk leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany today. He will succeed Hans Albrecht who was unable to cope with the new tasks in this function. Pechauf expounded his ideas about the speedy implementation of the policy of change.

Gera Elects New Secretary

LD0211173589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Gera (ADN)—Erich Postler, member of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, was elected the new first secretary of the Gera Area SED Executive today. Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, submitted a relevant proposal of the Politburo and the Gera Secetariat. Herbert Ziegenhahn, who headed the area party organization for 27 years, asked to be released from his post on account of his age and on health grounds.

At the start of the meeting of the area executive, Werner Krolikowski described the situation in the GDR as a turning toward renewal. It is, however, characterized by symptoms of serious political crisis particularly due to the great loss of confidence in the party. At the 10th Central Committee meeting a leadership concept will be put forward under which all forces can be concentrated on an all-round improvement of socialism. There will no longer be blind trust, but genuine trust that includes having a say and social control.

Association Presidum Resigns

AU0211172089 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] The Presidium of the Composers' and Musicologists' Association has resigned today [2 November]. At the meeting of the National Executive Council in Berlin, President Wolfgang Lesser said that he was closely attached to the association; however, it should now be led by a colleague who enjoyed maximum confidence. That did not seem to apply to himself, Lesser said. An extraordinary National Executive Council meeting has been convoked for 30 November, at which a new presidium will be elected. An extraordinary congress of the association has been scheduled for 1990.

Union Official Resigns

LD0311131689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1113 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—Another senior GDR trade union official, Herbert Bischoff, resigned in Berlin today. For 19 years he headed the art trade union, whose national executive unanimously endorsed Bischoff's request to resign today. [passage omitted]

A statement by the national executive of the art trade union accuses the former chairman of violating principles of trade union democracy. The resignation was prompted by the latter's attitude to an initiative by Berlin theater workers to demonstrate in Berlin tomorrow. The decision however goes back to a lengthy enquiry within the executive, it is reported.

Bischoff's deputy, Horst Singer, is standing for election as the new chairman.

Government Resignation Proposed

LD0311101689 East Berlin Television Service in German 1846 GMT 2 Nov 89

[No video available]

[Text] The Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] Central Board Secretariat has proposed to the LDPD People's Chamber group that the supreme representation of the people [People's Chamber] should be recommended to hold a session covering the current situation in the country and bring about the government's resignation. Moreover, the motion should be made that LDPD Chairman Manfred Gerlach be proposed to be elected president of the People's Chamber. It was said that the Secretariat feels compelled to take such a step, because it has in mind its responsibility for the welfare of the socialist GDR and its people.

New President in Office

AU0311122889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "New President of the Office for Standardization, Measurements, and Product Testing"]

[Text] East Berlin—On the decision of the GDR Council of Ministers, Volkhard Loessner has been appointed state secretary and president of the Office for Standardization, Measurements, and Product Testing by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, effective 1 November 1989. The 49-year-old new president worked for many years at the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, most recently as one of its vice presidents.

The Council of Ministers conveyed thanks and appreciation for 16 years of meritorious work in this position to the previous state secretary and president, Helmut Lilie, who retires from the office upon his own request.

More Expected

LD0311124289 Hamburg DPA in German 1200 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin/Hamburg (DPA)—Further resignations by Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] politicians are expected in the GDR, according to Dresden's Mayor Berghofer. BILD newspaper reports that GDR Prime Minister Stoph will be dismissed at next week's session of the SED Central Committee. At the same time, all ministers will resign from office. The wave of resignations by leading SED politicians from the Honecker era was in full swing yesterday. Education Minister Margot Honecker as well as the chairmen of the Christian Democratic Union and National Democratic Party of Germany resigned from office. Free German Trade Union Federation chairman Harry Tisch and long-standing SED chiefs of Suhl and Gera Areas (Bezirke) also resigned.

'Text' of Tisch Statement

LD0211133589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The text of the statement by Harry Tisch to the FDGB [Free German Trades Union Federation] National Executive Committee is as follows:

"I have decided to resign from my function as chairman of the National Executive Committee of the FDGB. I ask the National Executive Committee to approve this. The present situation demands that a thorough change take place in trade union work, a change for the strengthening of our workers' and peasants' power, for the consolidation of socialism. This change must be carried through with the over 9 million members and honorary and full-time officials of our class organization being united. This is not possible if the chairman of this organization has suffered a loss of confidence. It is indisputable that for decades I, as chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, have also been party to the policy in our country. Therefore, I must—and I do—feel that I share responsibility for the situation that has arisen.

I state here before the National Executive Committee that since I joined my party and the FDGB, wherever I was active, as a worker and in trade union, party and state offices, I have always used my strength, knowledge and ability with the deepest inner conviction for the well-being of the working class, all working people and all the people. I never let myself be guided by personal ambitions and interests. It is clear that in the process of work, mistakes were made. Decisions were made that led to the present situation.

In the future, too, I, as member of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and our organization, will use my experience and energy for our country's progress. I thank you for the trust you placed in me over many years. I wish all members of the National Executive Committee and the new chairman who is to be elected, much strength and good health to shape the turning point in the GDR into a better socialism.

M Honecker Resigns

LD0211221989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—It has been announced that at its meeting today the Council of Ministers discussed the critical political and economic situation in the country and dealt with further tasks issuing from the ninth meeting of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and the speech by the chairman of the State Council, Egon Krenz, at the 10th meeting of the People's Chamber for the bringing about of change. It referred here to the large number of discussions held recently between ministers and leading officials with work teams in the national economy and other spheres. Important proposals, suggestions, and ideas for the necessary social renewal from area and distict councils and from submissions and letters from citizens were also discussed.

The press release also says: From this discussion, measures and tasks were derived that are directed toward more effective shaping of government work. Here it is primarily a matter of implementing necessary changes for the further development of the national economy with the safeguarding of supplies to the population and the development of the socialist legal system. The Council of Ministers decided on the formation of a state commission for elaborating a draft law on the media. The National Council of the National Front, the parties represented in the Democratic Block, the national Executive Council of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation], the Central Council of the FDJ [Free German Youth], the Association of Journalists, the Film and Television Specialists Association, and other interested citizens are invited to cooperate. The tasks and functions of a government spokesman were also discussed, and the Council of Ministers adopted a relevant decision.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, reaffirmed the duties of the state leaders laid down in the decisions of the Council of Ministers and their obligation to provide information to the public using all the possibilities of collaboration with the ADN news agency, the press, radio, and television.

A decree on environmental data, which provides for publications on the state of the natural environment, was adopted. A decision was also adopted on criteria for degrees of smog, smog-threatened areas, and other measures for averting danger through occurence of smog. It provides for the sounding of a smog alarm in coordination with the relevant state bodies when smog occurs in areas of the GDR that are particularly threatened. The population will be given the current information via the mass media.

The Council of Ministers received reports on questions of supplies and examined the implementation up to now of the immediate measures which were taken on 19 October, in particular on the making available of consumer goods, supplies for holidays, and for securing trading transports until the end of the year. At the same time questions of the buying up of basic necessities for speculative purposes by certain foreign visitors to our country were dealt with, and proposals to change the situation were worked out.

A report on the running and results of the National Health Conference in Berlin on 27-29 September was noted. The Council of Ministers resolved to compile a complex program for the further forming of preventive health protection as an overall social task.

During the further course of the session, the drafts of the animal protection law and a regulation for their implementation were confirmed. Here for the first time regulations for animal protection have been put together in legal form. A matter of special importance in them is to protect animals from avoidable pain, damage, and influences that could lead to illnesses. The draft law will be put up for public discussion.

The Council of Ministers passed a resolution for the better use of regenerative energy sources such as geothermics, biogas, hydro- and wind power, and environmental heat, as well as solar energy. Here, above all, local initiatives and solutions are needed.

The draft laws dealt with will be forwarded to the People's Chamber after public discussion.

In a letter dated 20 October 1989, Margot Honecker, minister of public education, asked the Council of Ministers to release her from this position for personal reasons. The Council of Ministers has complied with this and has thanked her for her many years of responsible work as a member of the Council of Ministers and as minister of public education.

Demonstrations in Magdeburg, Discussion in Suhl

AU0211195389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 89 p 2

[ND report: "For Reforms in All Social Spheres"]

[Excerpts] East Berlin—Tens of thousands of citizens took to the streets in numerous cities of the republic on Monday evening [30 October]. [Passage omitted]

Magdeburg—Following a prayer for social renewal in the GDR at Magdeburg cathedral, about 15,000 demonstrators marched through the city center. The women and men called for, among other things, the publication of all environmental data and a civil service as an alternative to military service. There were no incidents. [passage omitted]

Suhl—A total of 6,500 citizens from Suhl visited the municipal hall to participate in a discussion that focused on, among other topics, the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, questions concerning domestic supply, and other local issues.

Further Demonstrations

LD0211211489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1931 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—In several GDR cities this evening as well, citizens once again emphasized their demands through demonstrations. Tens of thousands of citizens in Erfurt took part in a silent march through the city center to Cathedral Square, carrying candles. [passage omitted]

In Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben around 15,000 inhabitants assembled in front of the Wilhelm-Pieck monument for a permitted demonstration by New Forum. [passage omitted]

In Halle, what was originally planned as the first town hall discussion with the mayor turned into a heated debate in the market place of the city on the River Saale. Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Area executive, and other interlocutors numbered about 10,000 people. [passage omitted]

In Gera around 10,000 people gathered after church services in three churches, for a peaceful demonstration. [passage omitted]

At a demonstration of around 20,000 inhabitants in the center of Rostock, many participants demanded more democracy, justice and freedom. On banners that they brought with them and in their chanting they demanded inter alia free elections, a democratic education policy and participation of the security organs in the dialogue. Many of the demonstrators had beforehand taken part in prayers in several churches in Rostock. Many citizens of Rostock in the evening discussed, in public inhabitants' forums, aspects of future tourism and the renovation of education policy.

State Council To Examine Police Measures

LD0211153189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR State Council is to meet in mid-November 1989 to deal with an interim report by the GDR prosecutor-general on the results of his investigations into police measures against breach of the public peace in early October and the start to the amnesty adopted on 27 October 1989. This was announced to ADN by the State Council press office.

The prosecutor-general was given a brief of this nature by the State Council in its 24 October 1989 session and by the terms of the amnesty decision. The public will be informed about the prosecutor-general's report.

Dresden Begins Legal Action Against Police

LD0211214389 Hamburg DPA in German 1953 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Dresden (DPA)—Preliminary proceedings have been instituted against 70 officials of the GDR state and security organs in Dresden because of various attacks on demonstrators. Dresden Mayor Wolfgang Berrghofer told journalists today in the city on the River Elbe that proceedings by the city's public prosecutor's office are to be expected in another 40 cases. During the protest rallies at the beginning of October many demonstrators were injured, some of them seriously.

Berghofer underlined: "There clearly were attacks." The Evangelical Church leadership had handed him a report on this, containing 170 cases. Berghofer, had turned to the GDR People's Chamber with the request for an independent commission to be set up to investigate the incidents. If this request is not granted, Dresden will form a committee such as this at city level.

Ban Lifted on Prohibited Soviet Movies

AU0211123789 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Arbitrary decisions in the GDR film sector have been canceled. According to Deputy Culture Minister Horst Pehnert, all five Soviet films that were prohibited last fall can now be shown. They are the films "The Commissar," "The Theme," "The Cold Summer of 1953," "Games for Pupils," and "There Was a War Tomorrow." Pehnert also said that the wish expressed by many people to show the film "Repentance" had been reconsidered. He said that an instruction had been given to buy this film; however, the film had to be dubbed before it could be shown at the cinemas in a few months.

New Forum's Henrich Explains Goals, Reforms

AU0211130689 East Berin DER MORGEN in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 7

[Interview with Rolf Henrich, co-founder of the New Forum, by Sabine von Muenster: "When People Set Out to Achieve Something"; date and place not given]

[Text] DER MORGEN: Rolf Henrich, unofficially you are well-known in our country because of your book "The Tutelary State," which was published by the Rowohlt publishing house [FRG] in April and the association

New Forum, which has not been officially admitted and of which you are one of the first signatories. About the book: What is its contents?

Henrich: In my view—I am a lawyer—there is a tutelary state in the GDR. Institutions and organizations are imbued, so to speak, with a tutelary impulse. With this I mean that there is always someone who tells somebody else what to do. Political tutelage becomes particularly obvious in the cultural and intellectual life. Everyone knows that we still have censorship; this was mentioned at the 10th writers' congress—this is one of the most marked examples in my views. The education system is aimed at producing a citizen who is ready to adapt himself; this also includes the contents of the lessons. This is one of the topics of the book.

DM: Which has not been published in our country so far....

Henrich: No, this would have equalled a self-indictment at the time when it was finished. In our country the political penal code is still valid, and writing books can also be an issue for indictment. An example in our history: Rudolf Bahro.

DM: The New Forum was founded about 6 weeks ago. What were the urgent reasons for its founding?

Henrich: From the outside, the hole in the Iron Curtain at the Hungarian-Austrian border. So many left. Inevitably the questions arose for mainly young people: Why do I decide in favor of the GDR? They want reasons for this, the feeling of a collective identity. The first signatories of New Forum were 30 men and women. Our idea is that there has to be a platform below the party level where citizens can articulate themselves politically; reforms from above are only lasting if they have a democratic safeguard below. That is a lesson from socialist history. That has nothing to do with questions in the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED].

DM: Is New Forum mainly a gathering point of intellectuals?

Henrich: No, there are more highly qualified skilled workers, that is, the membership has adjusted to the normal social structure. The founding appeal says that members of the SED, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, and of the other parties should participate, and this is being done to a great extent. Now we have at least 30,000 active fellow fighters, not to speak of the many sympathizers, who support us with their signatures.

DM: So far an exchange of views has been taking place among the members. Parallel to that, there is the explicit claim to be admitted as an association. If this happens, would the next step not be to come up with a program and present it to the public?

Henrich: We are of the opinion that we simply have to learn to live without an all-too-comprehensive program for some time so that the grass-roots groups have the opportunity to articulate themselves. We also have to learn to endure the miserable situation of a beginning. If people set out to achieve something out of stagnation, it takes time.

DM: Do you think it is important that as many democratic groups as possible are formed? Would it not be more useful to set something into motion in the initiated change by working in the already existing organizations, such as the Cultural League?

Henrich: No. The fact that we have slid into this profound political crisis is a result of the system of the institutions that exist in our country. If this system really were democratically structured, we would not have ended up in this mess. Form and contents are related. No one can stand up today and say: We have all forums and forms. If we had them, we would not be in this profound crisis. This is the experience for the time being. It does not rule that out, if this system is changed and independent associations are permitted, the existing range of organizations is stimulated. Recently, at a meeting in Frankfurt, the deputy kreis chairman of your party complained that it had always been possible to play in the orchestra of the bloc parties, but that the only violin which was heard was that of the SED. One cannot simply push away 40 years of experiences. One must establish as many forms as society needs.

DM: Thus, the "opposition" is necessary?

Henrich: I do not understand the fears of contact that are linked to the concept of opposition in our country. Kant said in the "Dispute of the Faculties" something to the effect that every government needs an opposition, its severe and critical interjections, so that its mistakes will be pointed out to it. In this sense, New Forum is an opposition movement for me.

DM: Even if it were officially permitted?

Henrich: Of course. We would make proposals and counterproposals and, where necessary, examine draft laws, etc. I am of the opinion that the parties should do this, too, that the SED, for instance, has to tolerate an opposition within itself.

DM: Are the discussion rounds that are now taking place in the streets the dialogue you expected?

Henrich: I find it good when our politicians meet face to face with the citizens, but a dialogue based on subjects cannot take place in the streets. The opinion of the people can be heard. However: Since the big demonstration in Leipzig on 9 October, the political climate in the GDR has undergone qualitative changes. Now a dialogue that is based on specific topics must start and must quickly give some signals so that the new leadership gains trust.

DM: What signals?

Henrich: A new election law has to be created soon and has to be presented for discussion. The political penal code also has to be changed to the effect that it can no longer be used against opposition attitudes—I cite, among others, the crimes of high treason, anti-state incitement, anti-constitutional associations.... The fact that so many people have left is also linked with the fanning of fear. Everyone has to participate in the dialogue, also the fearful ones. One can increase the independence of the courts and lawyers—many things which do not cost us anything. I think that the economy is the most difficult area; however, in this field, too, one can see some issues clearly: technical competence, selection of cadres according to party membership. This could be changed quickly without profound reforms.

DM: Profound reforms in the economy—do you mean changed conditions of ownership.

Henrich: I mean making forms of socialist ownership more flexible, not the meager alternative: functioning private ownership or non-functioning state ownership. One can put more dynamism into the ownership of producer goods by giving it to individuals or small groups, this need not be linked with the creation of private property. Ownership in the Marxist sense is appropriation. One has to bear responsibility again, and those who bear responsibility need the power to decide on the assets. Away from interference, from tutelage. Away from the absurd scene of competition.

DM: Which kind of future image of the GDR do you wish for?

Henrich: A socialist country which arises from reforms not as an elbow society. A society in which there really is cooperation and fraternity. In which letters such as the one I received on 20 October no longer exist. That letter was from the Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk Council, and in it the head of the Internal Affairs Department told me that the registration of New Forum will not be approved. The letter ends with the sentence: "The legislator does not provide for any legal recourse against this decision of not approving the registration." A constitutional state, which I wish for, naturally includes legal recourse in such a case, or at least the opportunity to complain.

Dresden Chief Mayor Views Dialogue

AU0211081689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 4

[Interview with Dresden Chief Mayor Wolfgang Berghofer by Rainer Stephan in Dresden on 26 October: "We Need Democracy Like Air to Breathe"]

[Text] BZ: What is your impression of this evening's events?

Berghofer: I think that we must begin with the city assembly. Probably not everybody has realized that this was the first meeting of the city parliament that has really reached everybody. That is why we first reported on its results this evening. Of course, I do not harbor any illusions; this kind of information has its limits. Nobody would listen for an hour, and therefore, you can only talk about the gist of the meeting superficially. Emotions prevail at such a rally. Therefore, it is just one possible way of holding talks—not the decisive one. It is also possible at a rally that lack of objectivity prevails; we gave the people free access to the microphones. They were very disciplined; we certainly do not have to be suspicious. If we lost confidence, we must first of all trust the others. The chief conductor of the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra asked us to think about the reversal of the phrase "confidence is good, control is better"—control is good, confidence is better. That will be a hard way, and it is just the beginning.

Dialogue Means to Listen and to Search One's Conscience

BZ: You held a discussion with 50,000 demonstrators on Monday [23 October].

Berghofer: The situation in Theaterplaty was really dangerous for Hans Modrow and myself. If people panic in such a situation.... But it was right to do such a thing; we showed them that we are not afraid, and that we face their questions, even though we cannot answer all of them. Dialogue means to listen, as we also learned two nights ago. It also means to search one's conscience, to reflect on oneself, and to carry out the necessary change emotionally. Otherwise, we would only continue our old ways with a new label. If we say that we do not have the monopoly of the truth, we must act on it too.

BZ: Will the demonstrations be continued?

Berghofer: I am sure that they will not end tomorrow, no matter whether we like it or not. The people who have not been listened to have taken to the streets to articulate themselves. We cannot stop that overnight. That will only happen if serious changes take place in the people's lives. We need democracy like air to breathe; there is no other way.

BZ: However, that also means that new forms of coexistence must be found.

Berghofer: Of course. We cannot pretend that there are no groups that do not accept the existing structures. We also talk to the "Group of 20" in the City Hall. The next city assembly will be as frank as the last one—frank and more constructive; that is why we formed the temporary work groups. Whatever we can decide must be decided now.

BZ: Have your partners in the dialogue contributed anything constructive during the talks at the City Hall?

Berghofer: The members of the group think they have. I must say that I do not see anything in this respect. At the next meeting, that will be a point that must be discussed. General blah-blah does not help. We want to find ideas and solutions.

BZ: You submitted specific proposals at the city assembly. What should be our future policy regarding subsidies?

Berghofer: I propose that it should be basically reviewed. However, in doing so, we must not call the social achievements into question. Will that be possible? Of course. A standardized size of living space remains stable at subsidized rents; whoever wants more must pay more. We can act the same way regarding energy and water consumption. A certain quota will be subsidized, and a high price must be paid for what is additionally consumed. Thrift is not a bad habit of socialism but an objective necessity. In addition, subsidies that lead to huge losses must also be reconsidered. However, this should not be imposed from above, but discussed with the people who will then possibly say that bread can be had at too cheap prices and has been used to feed pigs. Let us make a sensible bread price. However, in order to prevent the old people and the socially weak from being affected by such a measure, we must create an equivalent. Means for this purpose will then also be released. In addition, thousands of tourists populate our department stores every day and buy large quantities of subsidized goods. That is natural, because by our cheap prices we invite them to do just that. Can a country with only 16 million inhabitants afford that?

BZ: Which preconditions have to be established in the economy to make progress?

Berghofer: Those responsible have to establish the preconditions for good work. This includes realistic plans. No senseless competition or initiative movement, which does not yield any results in the end. The people's representative bodies, no matter at which level, are the organs of power. What is decided there is the law. It is unacceptable that the next higher official constantly interferes through orders and calls everything into question. The deputy has no chance to be credible if the adopted plan is no longer correct after 3 days. Then he is standing with his back to the wall and has to explain all the time that something does not work.

BZ: What has to be changed still?

Berghofer: Renewal also requires renewal in the education sector. Because when a society reforms itself or carries out revolutionary changes, one cannot pretend there that everything is okay.

BZ: What will work be like in your people's representative body in the future?

Berghofer: This week we have already taken first steps at our extraordinary session. I think that the new requirements will bring about a city parliament, which is holding discussions or even controversial debates. And not all things will be decided unanimously. The time of the simple "raise your hand" is over. However, the decisive fact is or will be: Everyone was included, the majority made a decision, and now all together have to implement it.

CDU Chairman Discusses Council Position Paper

AU0111184789 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 28 Oct 89 p 1

[Unattributed interview with CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting: "NEUE ZEIT Interview With CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting"; date and place not given]

[Text] [NEUE ZEIT] In today's edition of our central organ the position paper of the Presidium of the Main Executive Council has been published. What does this programmatic statement, entitled "What we want and need: reforms and renewal—trust and new strength," intend?

[Goetting] I would like to stress that this is the draft of a position document which addresses all our members and friends in the town and countryside. It is also a proposal for discussion. In it we have formulated the attitude of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany [CDU] on public dialogue about the development problems of our country, its ideas and constructive proposals for the implementation of the social change. The document states what has to be changed in society and in the party through actions.

[NEUE ZEIT] How did this document come about and what role does the Weimar letter [open letter written by four CDU members, released at the annual session of the synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in Eisenach on 17 September] play in it?

[Goetting] Over the past days and weeks we have received a large number of letters and opinions from individual party members, local groups, committees from various levels, as well as non-party Christians. They express concerns, questions, but also good ideas and the readiness to participate in shaping new things. First and foremost, these letters to the party leadership are characterized by our friends' will to help achieve greater efficiency in our work in the national economy and better forms of coexistence in towns and villages. This also applies to stimuli and suggestions in the "Letter from Weimar." On this occasion, I would like to thank everyone most cordially, because we could not thank each individual.

[NEUE ZEIT] Why is the position paper so late and what is to happen now that it has been published?

[Goetting] The number of expressions of opinion—something which is steadily continuing—is so large that we wanted to give room to as wide a range of opinions as possible in the preparation of this paper. This first draft of such a position paper, which has been put up for discussion for the coming weeks and will then be discussed by the Main Executive Committee and is to be further shaped and decided in the course of the forthcoming party elections in all party units, was too important for us to publish it superficially and precipitately. It needed to be thought out thoroughly.

[NEUE ZEIT] What is the CDU's attitude toward the so-called opposition groups?

[Goetting] The public and frank dialogue about the big problems of the further development of our society is fully under way. It encompasses all people, all groups and gatherings, who are searching for new solutions with good will. In this connection, I would like to point out that some of our party units are meeting new partners in the current dialogue. This includes Christians who are working in the New Forum.

[NEUE ZEIT] How does the CDU assess the work of the churches over the past weeks and months?

[Goetting] We respect the explanations, concerns, and publications of our churches. All the more so, since CDU members are actively working in the parishes. I am in favor of closer cooperation with church bodies, because in the past they had to bear some burdens which we should take from them. A fundamental change will occur in this respect.

[NEUE ZEIT] How does the CDU see itself in the alliance of parties?

[Goetting] As an independent and autonomous party, the CDU is cooperating in a friendly way with the other parties and organizations in the Democratic Bloc. It will always derive its decisions for the further development, changes, and renewal of society from the consequences of Christian ethics, in line with its specific characteristics. Cooperation between our party and the other democratic forces is, naturally, not only a task of the party leadership at the central level; in the future it must be developed even more in the bezirks, kreises, and communities to an even greater extent so that it can be clearly seen and serves the welfare of the citizens. Because the work of our party, which is guided by the party's decisions and by the GDR Constitution, is mainly taking place "on site."

Micke Editorial Discusses New Amnesty Law

AU0111183889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 2

[Werner Micke editorial: "Amnesty and the Principle of Equality Before the Law"]

[Text] The amnesty, which was announced by the GDR State Council yesterday, is of importance for everyone in our republic, apart from the people who are directly affected by it. It involves the enforcement of a fundamental principle of our socialist constitutional state: the equality of all citizens before the law. And the resolution on the amnesty is important evidence of the fact that in our country this principle is being implemented consistently and exactly, as Egon Krenz announced after his election as head of state.

The amnesty removes the contradiction that GDR citizens were punished for illegally crossing the border or attempting to do so, while others left the GDR illegally via third countries and were exempt from punishment. It does not change the valid legal stipulations, which were the basis for the sentences passed on the persons who are affected by the amnesty. This means that these legal decisions were in line with law and order. However, when many GDR citizens left the GDR via FRG embassies in socialist countries and across the Hungarian-Austrian border, these decisions came into conflict with the emerging fact. Therefore, while observing the principle of equality, it was necessary to harmonize the valid laws with reality. The resolution indicates who is affected by the amnesty and who is not, how sentences involving prison terms and those not involving prison terms are to be dealt with, what has to be done concerning investigations and pending proceedings, and concerning extinctions in the criminal record.

Of fundamental importance are the exceptions from the amnesty mentioned in Section 2 of the resolution. Persons who carried out serious attacks on the national border or committed acts of violence during demonstrations and endangered people's lives and health are exempted from the amnesty. This affirms: Violence is not tolerated. This standpoint is the logical consequence of the state's task to make sure that the security of its citizens, the protection of material assets, the inviolability of law and order, and peace in our country are guaranteed. At the same time, this also expresses the fact that in the future, too, violence against the national border, against those who protect it, and against the people who live in the GDR will be punished under criminal law.

The amnesty and the law on travel, which the government is currently working out, will require future changes in Article 213 of the Penal Code, which concerns the crime of crossing the border illegally. All this also corresponds to the concern of the members of the Council of the Chairmen of Lawyers' Colleges, whose statement on questions of expanding our legal system we published in yesterday's edition.

National Democratic Chairman Meets Leaders

LD2710212689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2002 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD) must firmly define its stances, autonomy, and responsibility in state and society. This expectation was expressed today in Berlin at a meeting of party Chairman Professor Dr Heinrich Homann with chairmen of all GDR bezirk associations.

As ADN was told by the secretariat of the NDPD Main Executive, concern about signs of resignation and also the will of the members to place the might of the whole party at the service of the awakening in the country and in the service of its restructuring was expressed during the discussion. There was agreement that the party's fundamental program, for which it had been fighting for

40 years, is not negotiable. The NDPD advocates strengthening the power of the working class and its allies.

Prof Dr Homann stressed at the meeting that he understands the incomprehension of party friends when the content of many good discussions and their proposals on social development are brought too rarely to public attention. "We must make our own face more easily recognizable in society. Thus, through political aggressive work, we can overcome the loss of confidence from which our party is not spared, either," he said.

Journalists' Group Urges Media Law, Conference

LD2710194989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1053 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The journalists of ADN will present and promote the countrywide social dialogue for socialism in its variety and constructiveness and thereby contribute to making tangible daily the radical renewal of information policy, introduced with the change [Wende], for the readers, listeners, and viewers of the media.

It says this in a statement by the executive of the ADN enterprise group of the Journalists Association (VDJ). In view of their responsibility toward society, they stress that they will do everything dependent on them, with all their strength, political reason, and professional ability, to link realistic reporting on domestic politics, reflecting the deep-reaching processes of restructuring, with simultaneously realistic reporting of news on foreign politics, communicating a sound picture of the world.

The VDJ enterprise group supports the calling as quickly as possible of a media conference of the GDR which should discuss fundamental tasks for ADN, press, radio, and television, and should work out a strategic concept. The Journalists Association should grasp the initiative for this.

The statement supports the opinion of the VDJ Presidium that a press and media law for the GDR should be worked out, which should be put up for public discussion.

In view of the heavy criticism in society of the mass media and also by demonstrators before the ADN building in Berlin, the VDJ group states that it supports the decisions of the ninth session of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, as a consequence of which it should no longer be allowed that the self-glorification of individuals takes the place of collective wisdom in information and media policy, that the people are not informed, badly informed or even wrongly informed in its media, and that the field is left to the media of the class opponent in the depiction of our country.

New Travel Law Expected 'Before Christmas'

AU2710175289 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 27 Oct 89 p 1

["UR./D.D./hrk/W.K." report: "Krenz In Telephone Conversation With Kohl: Change but no Turnabout"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to information received by DIE WELT, the new GDR travel law stipulates that GDR citizens over 18 years of age —about 12 out of 16.4 million—are allowed to travel "to all states and Berlin (West)" for a certain number of days. It is up to every citizen how often he travels, he must only stick to the number of days. Only once a year is he entitled to a still unspecified amount of foreign currency (DM) from the GDR State Bank. Officials of the Unity Party of Germany stated at assemblies that the new travel law will enter into force "before Christmas," but that the financial regulations will not become effective before the beginning of next year. [passage omitted]

LDPD's Gerlach Sees Easing of Penal Code

LD2710210689 Hamburg DPA in German 1852 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDPD] of the GDR, has held out the prospect of a change in the GDR Penal Code, Paragraph 213 (illegal border crossing). He could imagine that a contravention of this law, which can at present still be punished with up to 8 years' imprisonment, would in the future be classed as an "infringement of the law," said the deputy chairman of the GDR State Council in an interview with the daily newspaper WESTFAELISCHER RUNDSCHAU (Saturday's edition).

On the subject of civil rights and opposition groups, which have not yet been officially recognized, Gerlach said that he considered "in principle possible" "legal activity" by these groups. It was "not hostile to the Constitution" to join together, to take part in dialogue and to make program proposals. They must, however, also—as in other countries—"be based on the Constitution," the LDPD chairman stressed. He regarded the formation of these groups as a "necessity that resulted from the contradictions of the development in society over the last years." The established parties had not reached a section of the citizens.

The interview was prereleased to DPA in the edited version.

LDPD Official Questions SED Leadership

AU0211140589 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 30 Oct 89 pp 1-2

[Commentary by member of the LDPD Central Executive Committee, Manfred Bogisch: "Thoughts on the Situation"]

[Text] The people of the GDR are starting to wake up. We have arrived at a turning point. A little over 2 weeks after the changes have been initiated, the following can be stated:

First: What we considered to be developed socialism is not more than the shell of a social order that—in my view—can bring freedom, equality, and fraternity.

Second: The political structures (a frequently used term nowadays) in this country no longer correspond to the wishes of the people, otherwise they would not take to the streets and citizens' movements, such as the "New Forum" or "Democracy—Now" would not have sprung up.

Third: Public discussion does not focus on the mission of the workers class in shaping society. The role of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] has come under criticism.

Fourth: People are discussing the causes for social stagnation and social incrustation (because these are the reasons for the current crisis whose lowest point has probably not yet been reached) and are blaming those who are responsible for this. This means that the government's policy is being contested.

Fifth: Openness and publicity—glasnost—make things transparent. They also affect the "responsible organs," such as the People's Police, the state security organs, the public prosecutor's offices, and the courts.

As a member of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD], I draw the following main conclusions from the current situation:

First: LDPD members are everywhere committed to turning socialism in this country into a socialism that does not only verbally correspond to the colors of the GDR. It should become a socialism that we can enjoy, and which is a pluralistic socialism and a new socialism. To achieve this, we are making proposals, offering ideas and our work. We are aware that this is the "task of a century" which means that daily efforts are required, but also that it is a matter that extends far into the future, and which cannot be completed within months or years, not at a Central Committee session and not through a 5-year plan.

Second: From now on, citizens' movements are part of the political reality in our country. Liberal democrats are not afraid of contact with such groups because they are not afraid of problems. Election rules, as practiced since 1950, are no historical laws. Elections today and in the future do not decide about the alternative between socialism and the return to capitalism but about one policy or another under and for socialism, about one mayor or another, and about the composition of one people's representative body or another. In other words: Elections must become real elections.

Third: The role of the SED is a political one. This party has assumed the task of leading the country. However, the question must be raised whether it is capable of meeting this need, this historic task. This depends on subjective abilities, on individual persons and on decisions on specific issues, on the ability of individuals to convince others and to assert themselves. As a matter of fact, quite a few things that have so far been considered the "iron law" of history were merely the result of the conditions under which power has been exercised so far. Why should the liberal democrats not organize themselves as a group in a people's representative body somewhere in the country? Why should they not meet in an artisans producer cooperative as members of the LDPD and influence the decision-making process?

Fourth: Mayors should openly assume responsibility, also for matters for which others are responsible. Dresden Mayor Berghofer is a shining example. When will the government act in the same way and clear the path for a new kind of policy?

Fifth: We read and hear about trials during which hooligans are rightly sentenced. However, when do we read and hear that security organs who have maltreated and humiliated citizens are brought to trial? (This is probably the only way to prevent attacks by security organs.)

The situation is complicated, the authorities continue to stress in a palliating way. The situation shows signs of a crisis. This is the truth. It is above all the media that are pointing this out. They have long redeemed their honor. It is particularly the media that clear the path toward renewal. Thank God!

Catholic Pastoral Letter Calls for Dialogue

AU2810210289 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 27 Oct 89 p 5

["Excerpts" from the pastoral letter to the Dresden-Meissen bishopric by Catholic Bishop Joachim Reinelt: "Bishop Reinelt: The People Are Not Petitioners"]

[Text] The impressive public expressions of the will of at least 200,000 people in Dresden, Leipzig, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and Plauen have been convincing. Even though the rulers have reacted in a very restrained way, they have signalled their readiness for talks. The people are now hoping for a real dialogue and real changes. However, so far hardly anything has changed....

Now it is time to talk. It is wrong to hesitate and delay now. The truth has to come out. The whole truth.... Therefore, let us tell it. Dialogue can only mean that both sides have equal rights. The people are not petitioners. They want their rights. With remarkable discipline and convincing unity, the people demand what is right....

We expect an opening of the borders in all directions. In the long run it is intolerable to stay in a country that is locked on almost all sides. Many people would not have fled in panic if we had had more freedom of travel....

Ways of thinking that are dictated from above will meet with increasing resistance. Everyone in this country should have the right to advocate his views.... Elections must become elections.

We expect truthful information in the press and on the radio. The intolerable whitewashing undermines trust. Painting everything in black and white means deceiving oneself....

We expect complete non-violence toward peaceful demonstrators....

People of all ages are urging deeds and are fed up with being put off....

For us ... it is an obvious fact that the many negotiations of the bishops and priests in the past ... had fewer results than the unanimous expression of the will of tens of thousands of people in the streets.

Krusche Discusses Church Role in Reforms

AU2910160789

Vienna WOCHENPRESSE in German on 27 October on pages 42-43 carries an undated 1,100-word interview with Guenter Krusche, superintendent of the Evangelical Church in East Berlin, by correspondent Lucian O. Meysels, headlined "Krenz Is Incriminated," discussing the role of the Protestant Church in the GDR reform process.

Krusche says that he did not expect Egon Krenz to become Erich Honecker's successor because he is politically incriminated by "his statements on China which he is now qualifying," because he "was responsible for security," and because he was known "for always having resolutely defended each valid line. However, what he has announced now is sensational, and we think that we must put personal problems aside and examine the actual offers."

Asked whether "the Evangelical Church is prepared to play its own role in the reform process," Krusche says that while the church is "not a political authority, we do not deny the political responsibility that we bear, including political responsibility. We would like to help start the dialogue between the government and the citizens," including the new groups that have formed in the GDR. However, he says, in the course of this movement, the church does "not want to become a political authority."

Krusche says that liberalizing travel to other countries "is one of the necessary signals that must be sent," and the church hopes that "a new law—which is already being drafted—will provide enough opening to cover at least the citizens' most important concerns." He says that "of course" he wants the citizens to stay in the GDR, but he also believes that the bandwagon has started to move and cannot be stopped anymore, and the officials have also realized this. "They see that there are problems which must be coped with."

Mecklenburg Synod Meets in Schwerin

AU0111171489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Mecklenburg Synod Met in Schwerin"]

[Text] Schwerin (ADN)—On Friday [27 October] at the first public session of the 11th Synod of the Mecklenburg Evangelical-Lutheran Regional Church in Schwerin, Regional Bishop Christoph Stier said that the current situation in the GDR is a "tightrope walk between necessary impatience and required patience." He called for "taking the signs of hope seriously and taking the politicians at their word" and for making the process of democratic renewal in the GDR irreversible. "Something is moving. This is gratifying. The changes must be visible," the regional bishop said. He stressed that the distrust is deep-seated. Public criticism and self-criticism are now appropriate. This requires courage for absolute truth. In his view, dialogue and peaceful, nonviolent demonstrations do not face each other as alternatives. His demands on the GDR party and state leadership include, among others, the establishment of a new law on demonstrations, legally guaranteed freedom of opinion and press, as well as a new right to form associations.

Boehme Meets Evangelical Church Official

AU3010143889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Exchange of Views in Halle: "There Are More Things That Unite Us Than That Separate Us"]

[Excerpt] Halle (ADN)—On Monday [23 October] Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], and Eberhard Natho, church president of the Evangelical Regional Church of Anhalt met in Halle for an open and frank exchange of views about topical tasks in the current situation. At the beginning of the meeting Hans-Joachim Boehme stressed that after the Politburo statement of 11 October and the ninth session of the SED Central Committee, a broad social dialogue has started in many spheres of Halle Bezirk and is increasingly gaining substance. He welcomed the fact that there are also many Christians who particpate in it and, with their ideas, their considerations, and their participation, boldly contribute to overcoming the problems that have developed and to making progress in this process. Hans-Joachim Boehem said that we are willing to talk with everyone who agrees with us to renew socialism in our country, which is not up for disposition, in such a way that all people can feel comfortable and can develop their own skills and talents as responsible citizens. Now it is necessary to expand dialogue in such a way that citizens of all classes and strata can be included in this to constructively work for the necessary changes in social policy. If we turn to a more practice-oriented social policy, this requires all sides to be ready for a new approach. "On this path the things that unite us are stronger than the ones that separate us," Boehme said. [passage omitted]

Demonstration by Actors Wins Approval

AU0211124589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Demonstration in Berlin Approved"]

[Text] East Berlin—On behalf of the trade union representatives of Berlin's theaters, Wolfgang Holz, representative of the actors' trade union of the Berlin Ensemble, has applied with the Berlin central office of the People's Police for the approval of a demonstration. As ADN has learned, the demonstration, which will take place at 1000 hours on 4 November, has been approved. The demonstrators plan to march from Berlin's Moll corner through Karl-Liebknecht-Strasse road to Academy Square, where the demonstration will be concluded with a meeting. The application states that the organizers want to demonstrate for the contents of Article 27 (freedom of speech and freedom of press) and Article 28 (right of assembly).

Readers' Letters Discuss Topical Problems

AU0211132389

[Editorial report] In the period from 24-29 October several GDR dailies—NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, publish readers' letters on dialogue that has been initiated everywhere, the performance principle, and other topical issues.

East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German on page 3, under the headline "National Forum," carries five letters from the "Courage" working group of the Free Thinkers, and letters from friends and members of the National Democratic Party of Germany (NDPD) totaling 1,000 words, calling for "immediate changes to strengthen the economy, and, as a result, for a stable supply of the population, an increase in the range of goods," and the "introduction of the performance principle in all spheres, also in unproductive administration areas." Other NDPD members stress that changes cannot be brought about overnight, and that it "is not sufficient to talk about problems. They be must vigorously tackled." Others express concern about the recent exodus of GDR citizens and call for a statement by the People's Chamber on the possible reasons and omissions on the part of the state that prompted this mass escape.

The "Courage" working group of the Free Thinkers that deals with homosexuality calls for "more tolerance and acceptance of homosexuals." "If the state needs everyone and has space for everyone, homosexuals must not be excluded from dialogue," the letter states.

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on page 3, under the headline "How Do We Find Our Own Way Toward Motivation for Performance?" carries five readers' letters, totaling 800 words, discussing how workers can be motivated to achieve higher performances. One reader suggests that those who work hard should earn more. He considers it very depressing "if, at somebody's decision, a project is ruined into which I have invested much work and energy."

Another reader stresses the link between self-financing and the performance principle. Self-financing involves greater responsibility "which makes it necessary that man becomes the owner of the production means," he points out. A Berlin reader emphasizes the necessity of ownership by the people, "which, however, requires a highly developed democracy in the enterprises.

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on page 1, under the headline "Standpoint," carries a 200-word reader's letter, criticizing statements "that suggest that everything that has been achieved so far is of no value." Like many others, he calls for improved domestic supply, but at the same time he understands that "not everything can be put in order overnight." "We do not want the poor to become poorer and the rich to become richer. We do not need less but more socialism. More socialism comes mainly through work," he points out.

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 28-29 October on page 7, under the headline "Views, Criticism, and Proposals by ND Readers," carries readers' letters totaling 3,000 words, on various topical issues. A reader from Dresden notes that it is important to realize that problems cannot be solved overnight. "We must bear in mind that we represent the state and can only develop it together," and "that democracy requires vigorous activities, joint efforts to shape our society, honest and critical discussions." Another reader points out that one must not overlook the danger from the right in the current process of socialist restructuring. "The class enemy continues to exist and vigilance is required," he states.

A reader from Berlin calls for a more purposeful use of the state subsidies, particularly in the case of children's clothes and energy. Another reader stresses that immediate action is required to compensate for the recent loss of workers as a result of the mass escape. An antifascist from Potsdam expresses outrage about the fact that "the FRG chancellor publicly announced yardsticks by which the decisions of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany are to be measured. He behaves as if the GDR was a land of the FRG for whose citizens he is obliged to care anyway."

An Army member from Rostock complains that citizens from the southern bezirks of Leipzig and Dresden are against citizens from the north "because no demonstrations are staged there, no police cars are set on fire, and our women and girls in uniform are not threatened. This attitude has very specific consequences: We are not served in the restaurants of these bezirks, gas station attendants do not fill the tanks of our cars at all or only very reluctantly, making disparaging remarks."

A citizen from Karl-Marx-Stadt reports that he has decided to return to the GDR after he had spent a few days in the FRG, where he had seen "beggars and homeless people."

Other readers criticize the poor supply of the population with consumer goods and the problems in housing construction. One complains that "many people cannot understand why apartments are only built or renovated in big towns whereas filth prevails in the countryside." Another citizens is dissatisfied with the managment of enterprises "because there is not sufficient cooperation with the workers."

Education Ministry Examines Policies

AU0311121289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 89 p 3

["Statement by the Leadership of the Education Ministry"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The statement by the leadership of the Education Ministry reads as follows:

Many things are moving in our country. A turn toward a policy of renewal and changes in our socialist society is taking place publicly. As a part of society, public education is right in the middle of it, yes, it has to decisively support this change. Therefore, we, the leadership of the Education Ministry, think that Egon Krenz's assessment at the ninth session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] that we "have not assessed the social development in our country over the past months realistically and have not taken the correct steps in time" is also applicable to our work.

We do this with all seriousness, with all consistency, and in full public view. We do this through a conflict of opinions and an exchange of views among us. We also and above all do this with the more than 300,000 teachers and educators, who have to face and are facing every day the questions and problems of the children and young people, with all their personality and face to face. We do this with the parents, the youth association, the trade union, the working people in the enterprises who are working with pupils—with all parties and mass organizations that are united in the National Front, and with all other social forces.

All this requires a businesslike manner and technical knowledge, well-founded judgment and balanced assessments in order to avoid that laboriously accomplished achievements and indisputably proven things are called into question or that in the discussion one extreme is opposed by another. The results of the ninth Pedagogical Congress are a basis for this; now they have to be re-examined and further developed. In addition to the experiences and proposals, which have been made by many teachers and educators, by parents and representatives of the public in connection with the preparation and execution of the congress, we will include the questions that have been broached in the current debate and the submitted proposals into the formation of our standpoint.

The socialist school is a school for the children of all GDR citizens, a school which is pledged to humanism and antifascism, and which prepares the children for life in this society. In this respect, there is widespread agreement in our society also with those with whom there are differences of opinions in other questions. Therefore, everyone is called upon for constructive participation, so that all forces are tapped for the development of the school in line with the current social changes. However, we categorically reject any attempts to blame all unsolved problems in our time of social change on the school and the teachers. Our teachers, kindergarten teachers, and educators teach the children and care for them in a responsible and dedicated way under sometimes complicated conditions. We thank them for this.

Over the next few weeks, together with teachers and parents, the leadership of the Education Ministry will have to study many questions that have been broached.

We will prove our ability to take up every idea and proposals that have been voiced and to use them for a dynamic development of our school and its humanistic concern.

The main criterion of the discussion must be how the socialist society and its school—and neither of these is up for disposition—can best be served. The criterion is not whether the various different views which are now being expressed correspond to the formulated school political and pedagogical-scientific views. Together with the teachers and scientists, we have worked out a concept of general education. This is a program that has to be implemented and which has to be worked on further while taking into consideration further insights and experiences. In this we rely now and will rely in the future on our teachers, their experiences, and their creative energy, their critical suggestions, and constructive proposals, and on the insights of our scientists. We accept the responsibility to do everything so that the teacher can better fulfill his own responsibility and can do creative pedagogical work.

Of course, it is not a question of a high level of education per se. More than ever before, questions of the development of the personality are the focus of the discussion and, thus, questions of a realistic education which corresponds to today's requirements and its really down-to-earth goals. The issue is an education which gives more room to the active, responsible actions of the children and young people and their political organization and thus makes them dedicate themselves to their socialist fatherland. We do not overlook the fact that this is not just a question of goodwill and that the school alone cannot achieve this. The reality of our daily life, the variety of influences on the thinking, acting, and feeling of our children must not be ignored; the same goes for the conditions which have to be accounted for by the public education sector and by the entire society.

There are many questions. For example: How real are the demands for performance and the assessment of performance in our school also as regards pupils who cannot or do not want to live up to the necessary requirements, despite long-standing individual promotion—and our humanistic concern to help every child develop as well as possible remains unchanged? How consistently are we exploiting all possibilities and creating more of them to recognize and purposefully promote talents and skills among the pupils? The efficiency of our preparation for university studies is being discussed—including the necessary further development of its contents and the optimum duration of the expanded secondary school; necessary changes in the curriculum in order to establish better conditions also for facultative lessons.

Together we have to quickly come to an understanding about changes in civics lessons and in dealing with most recent history, in particular in view of the justified demand to give more room to discussion of topical problems in the GDR and international events at present.

Quick decisions are necessary on the content and organization of the teachers' advanced training. The 5-day school week is still being discussed.

In the discussion of these and other problems, precipitate judgments are not helpful, nor are precipitate solutions. First, we ask ourselves why correct guidelines and targets for the development of the school have not had the desired effect. We take the suggestions by teachers' collectives and by parents very seriously that formalism, officiousness, interference, unrealistic assessments, and a lack of fulfilling one's responsibility are the reasons for this. However, we also expect everyone who has a responsibility, which cannot be delegated to anyone else, for the school and for the education and training of our children to think about this. The current elections of parents' representatives should be such a forum.

Everything has to be done now for qualified education and training work in the schools. The teachers have every reason to expect the inclusion of technical advisers and pedagogical staff workers of the bezirk and kreis education departments into teaching in order to compensate for the lack of teachers, and we are sure that our student teachers, who are currently doing practical work in the schools, will also help.

The leadership of the Education Ministry will hold a discussion with the bezirk school councils on 31 October 1989. In order to discuss and solve the problems we consider it appropriate to establish working groups to examine proposals and prepare necessary decisions.

Refugee Wave Leads to Lack of Teachers, Doctors

AU0311122689 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 3 Nov 89 p 4

[Werner Kahl report: "Critical Situation Because of Fleeing of Teachers"]

[Text] Berlin—A critical situation has developed in many GDR schools because teachers have fled the country. All East Berlin school councils were ordered to use helpers from the administration, youth organizations, and functionaries of the "Young Pioneers" state children's association for teaching.

At a special session of the school councils from all GDR bezirks in East Berlin on Tuesday [31 October], it was noted that the number of lessons that have been canceled has "escalated" dramatically this fall. Over the past weeks "107 teachers" from East Berlin schools alone "left the republic," bezirk school Councilor Rotraud Stierand announced. The overall number of teachers from the other GDR bezirks who have moved or fled to the West has so far been treated as top secret. The schools have been ordered to use "employees of non-school institutions of the education department and the bezirk group for education and advanced training in schools and kindergartens" as helpers.

The refugee wave of the past months has forced the Dresden Bezirk Council to temporarily transfer 1,300 administrative employees "into production." They are to prevent the "collapse of trade and supply." Among the authorities, particularly in the administrations for internal affairs, functionaries are already complaining that no one knows how to cope with the expected large number of applications for passports, which will probably result from the new travel regulations. Meanwhile, the GDR health minister has announced that soldiers are to be used in the health sector. They are to "bring effective help to the hospitals, which are suffering from an acute lack of doctors and nurses."

Academy Supports New Social Solutions

LD3110192789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—"We declare our support for the committed search for new social solutions, for open dispute of opinions and for responsible, disciplined work as the way out of the critical situation." This is stressed by the GDR Academy of Sciences Presidium in a statement published in Berlin today.

"The wrong developments that have led to this situation require a thorough analysis which reveals the mistakes and failures, acknowledges responsibilities and draws the necessary consequences from this. We expect a considerable contribution to this from the upcoming 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee," the statement says. "We are aware that the new evaluation of our development so far is a task of fundamental significance which places high demands on science, too, and which cannot be mastered in a few weeks."

It must be rigorously solved in order to overcome the crisis, to elaborate a renewed social strategy of modern socialism in the GDR and to create mechanisms which reliably exclude a repetition of the mistakes made. This cannot be achieved without intellectual renewal, which is a crucial element of the restructuring.

The exercising of management functions in politics and state should in the future basically be limited to two successive periods of election or appointment, the statement says. In filling offices and functions in the economy, science, education, the health service and so on, expertise and leadership qualities, moral integrity and solidarity with socialism and not party membership, should be the decisive criterium. For all elective functions the election should be seen as selection and should be secret.

"The future of the GDR and its spiritual and material renewal decisively depends, like that of any modern society, on the performance of science." Utilization of scientific reserves is of the utmost importance for drafting and implementing a fresh strategy for society, which must include a redrafted scientific strategy. "Existing work on long-term research ideas, the drafted studies, expert advice and recommendations on various aspects of our public life form an important starting point for this. They have not been given sufficient consideration in political and economic decisions."

The statement stresses that the social sciences have special responsibility in this respect. It is a matter of pressing urgency to include them to a much greater extent in political decision-making processes, for example the drafting of options and alternatives to the economic strategy, of preconditions, possibilities and social policies, of proposals for changing the political organization, for the further development of socialist democracy, for a socialist state under the rule of law, for the development of a problem-oriented, critical and mobilizing understanding of history and society, for the spiritual climate in general.

It is stressed that decisive advances must be made in changing economic conditions and in the transition to new bureaucratic forms of planning which promote self-responsibility, initiative and a willingness to take risks. "We are strongly opposed to producing prestigious goods for show and diverting large reserves from scientifically and economically important tasks."

The Presidium statement proposes that a science committee should be established in the People's Chamber in order to give the representation of the interests of science a status in line with its social importance, and at the same time to lend weight to its recommendations for shaping state policy. In this connection the functions of the research council, scientific management bodies and scientific advisory bodies must be analyzed critically and newly defined. Here the aim must be to reduce the number of scientific advisory bodies, but to increase their competence.

Kimmel Discusses Future Tasks at FDGB

LD0211150489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The newly elected chairwoman of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] National Executive, Annelis Kimmel, has referred to the existing opportunity to find a path to real renewal.

Naturally not everything which has been achieved in the past should be thrown out, she said. The work carried out hitherto must however be questioned in a constructive manner. The highest dictate of trade union work is always the interests of all working people. The state bodies must be urged to implement visible improvements in working, living, housing and environmental conditions.

Annelis Kimmel's proposal that the National Executive's headquarters be opened to all members was greeted with applause.

Working people should have an opportunity every afternoon to enter into dialogue with functionaries. She demanded that all decisions by the government should be discussed with the FDGB and its proposals should be taken into consideration. There must be no special rights for anyone. [passage omitted]

Rheinsburg Nuclear Power Station To Be Shut Down

LD0311140889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1306 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The oldest nuclear power station in service in the GDR, near Rheinsberg, will be shut down in the forseeable future. Dr Hans Scheel, vice president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, announced in an ADN interview that there are plans to undertake this step in the early 1990s. Initial agreements have been reached with the staff.

Dresden, Hamburg Agree on Environment Projects

LD0211231289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Dresden, (ADN)—Three concrete projects on environmental protection were agreed on today in Dresden between the GDR and the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg. Dr Hans Reichelt, the GDR minister of environmental protection and water management, and Hamburg's Senator for the Environment Joerg Kuhbier, signed the statement on the implementation of these plans this evening in the third largest GDR city. In the presence of Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Socialist Unity Party of Germany area executive, and the leading local politicians of Dresden and

Hamburg, Wolfgan Berghofer and Dr Henning Voscherau, the two signatories emphasized the value of the cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection, which has been achieved and continued with this statement.

The basis for it is the GDR/FRG government agreement on further strengthening relations in the sphere of environmental protection of 8 September 1987, the Joint Statement of the Ministers of the Environment of the two states of July 1989, and the sister city agreement between Dresden and Hamburg. Specifically the statement provides for the setting up of a plant in Dresden to reduce the emission of heavy metal from a galvanic enterprise.

The nickel, copper and zinc heavy metal entering into the River Elbe could then be significantly reduced. In addition some equipment for the treatment of sludge is to be made available in the Dresden-Kaditz sewage treatment plant. Beginning in 1990 this should make a contribution to the elimination of phosphorous and nitrogen. Third [as received] an agreement was reached for the basic clearing of the intercepting sewer and main generator in the Dresden sewage system with technology from Hamburg. The financial involvement by the Hanseatic city in the three projects is estimated at DM 3.35 million, according to the statement.

It is stated conjointly in the document that the implementation of the projects lay in the interests of the Dresden-Hamburg sister-city agreement.

In front of about 50 media representatives from the GDR, FRG Minister Reichelt, Wolfgang Berghofer and Dr Henning Voscherau presented further ideas on questions of environmental protection and the expansion of the cooperation between the GDR and the FRG, as well as between Dresden and Hamburg, in the sphere of environmental protection. Minister Reichelt mentioned, inter alia, the planned exchange of environmental data and further plans in the interests of a clean River Elbe.

Schwedt-Leverkusen Sister City Agreement

AU0111150789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Schwedt-Leverkusen Town-Twinning Agreement"]

[Text] Schwedt (ADN)—On Friday [27 October] the Schwedt City Assembly decided on a sister-city agreement between Schwedt and Leverkusen. The ratification document was signed by Schwedt Mayor Detlef Klose and by Leverkusen Mayor Horst Henning. In July delegations from the two cities discussed possibilities of future cooperation in Leverkusen. The Municipal Council of Leverkusen has already approved the agreement. In the joint discussion it was stressed that the agreement is to serve the preservation of peace and the promotion of good-neighborly relations between the citizens of the two cities.

Kessler Receives PRC Military Delegation

LD2710200689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The minister for national defense, Army General Heinz Kessler, today met a delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It was headed by the first deputy chief of the General Staff, Colonel General Xu Xin.

During the friendly meeting Heinz Kessler gave information about the open, lively discussion on questions of further social development in the GDR, it says in a statement by the Defense Ministry. Included in this were, not least of all, problems of safeguarding peace. In this connection, he pointed out that the GDR and the PRC regard the maintenance of peace in the world as the basic dictate of the present.

In the course of the meeting the interlocutors praised the traditional friendly relations between the parties, peoples, and armies of the two countries, which are continuously undergoing further development and becoming stronger. Colonel General Xu Xin reported on the efforts of the people and of China's armed forces to implement the resolutions taken at the Thirteenth Party Congress of the Communist Party.

The delegation, which has been staying in the GDR since the begining of the week, ends its stay on Saturday.

Stoph Receives Top USSR Award on Birthday

AU3110192489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "High USSR Order Awarded to Willi Stoph"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [26 October] in Berlin, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, presented the "Order of the October Revolution" to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee. The high Soviet order was awarded to the GDR politician on his 75th birthday through a decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Present were Egon Krenz, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other Politburo members.

Krenz, Stoph Greet CSSR on Anniversary

AU0111155189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 2

[ND report: "The CSSR Has Always Been a Reliable Friend of the GDR"]

[Text] East Berlin—Egon Krenz and Willi Stoph have sent the following telegram to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party

[CPCZ], President Gustav Husak, and Government Chairman Ladislav Adamec:

Dear Comrades:

On the 71st anniversary of the proclamation of the independent Czechoslovak state, we convey to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the CSSR people comradely greetings and cordial congratulations from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

Led by the CPCZ, the peoples of the CSSR have established a highly developed socialist state in the heart of Europe within a historically short time, a state which has gained high international authority. With respect we are observing the efforts of the CSSR Communists, who, in broad alliance with all working people, are continuing the course of restructuring and are preparing their 18th congress with high performances for the further strengthening of socialism.

The relations of traditional friendship and overall cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR have reached a high level, based on the alliance between our Marxist-Leninist parties. We are pleased and satisfied to note this. The CSSR was and is a reliable friend and good neighbor of the GDR. Building on the achievements that have been accomplished over 4 decades, we will do everything to purposefully further deepen the cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

We wish you and all the CSSR people new successes in the building of socialism. Dear Comrades, please accept our cordial wishes for good health and creative energy.

Egon Krenz, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Stoph Receives Czech Education Minister

AU0211083689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Premier Talked to Czech Politician"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—In a friendly talk on Thursday [26 October] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Jana Synkova, minister of education, youth, and physical training of the Czech Socialist Republic, paid tribute to the steady and dynamic development of the intensive cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR in all fields of social life. Willi Stoph and Jana Synkova came out in favor of further deepening cooperation and of fully utilizing the opportunities provided by the treaty on the GDR-CSSR youth foundation, which was signed in May 1989. The chairman of the Council of Ministers briefed his guest about the decisions of the ninth session of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and explained the work of the government to implment these decisions. The further development of the GDR is taking place in firm friendship and affinity, in close cooperation and solidarity with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Axen Receives LCY Presidium Member

AU3110084189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Talk With LCY Functionary"]

[Text] On Wednesday [25 October] Hermann Axen had a friendly talk with Jakov Lazaroski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] and chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia. The guest expressed the sympathetic feelings and the understanding of the LCY for the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the decisions made at the ninth SED Central Committee session. The Yugoslav politician was in the GDR within the framework of the relations of partnership between the Communists of Macedonia and the Dresden Bezirk SED leadership.

Foreign Leaders Greet Krenz on Election

AU0311112489 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Further Congratulations on Election"]

[Text] East Berlin—On the occasion of his election as chairman of the GDR State Council, Egon Krenz received further congratulations: From the president of the Republic of Afghanistan, Najibullah; from the president of the Republic of India, R. Venkataraman; from the president of the Italian Republic, Francesco Cossiga; from the president of the Philippines, Corazon C. Aquino; from King Birenda of Nepal; and the acting president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Hamilton Green.

Joint Medical Week With Poland Opens

AU3010143789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 89 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR-PPR Medial Week Began in Berlin"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The 11nth GDR-PPC Medical Week was opened in the Berlin-Buch City Hospital on Monday [23 October]. At the invitation of GDR Health Minister Klaus Thielmann, a group of Polish scientists, headed by PPR Minister of Health and Social Welfare Andrzej Kosiniak-Kamysz, are participating in this week. In speeches the ministers stressed that this health-policy event is an important contribution to the further development of bilateral relations between the two states.

The GDR-PPR Medical Week includes a symposium in Neubrandenburg on the topic "diabetes mellitus—problems of medical research and practice."

Stoph Meets Minister

AU3010220089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 89 p 1

[ADN report: "PPR Politician Received by Willi Stoph"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—During a friendly exchange of views, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Andrzej Kosiniak-Kamysz, minister of health and social welfare of the People's Republic of Poland [PPR], affirmed the readiness of the two governments to further develop bilateral relations. In the talk they stressed the need for good-neighborly cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields—beneficial to both states and peoples and a stabilizing factor of peace and security in Europe.

Andrzej Kosiniak-Kamysz paid tribute to the achievements of the GDR in the health sector, with which he has acquainted himself during his visit to medical facilities on the occasion of the 11th GDR-PPR Medical Week. He assessed the state of cooperation which has been achieved in the health and social sectors and in medical science as beneficial for both sides and noted that it can still be expanded.

Proceeding from the successes of the 40-year development in the GDR, Willi Stoph explained to his guest the close connection between continuity and necessary renewal, which is reflected in the current social processes of our country.

The meeting was attended by GDR Health Minister Klaus Thielmann. Also present was Janusz Obodowski, PPR ambassador to the GDR.

Maleuda Meets Official

AU3110095289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 89 p 3

[ADN report: "Polish Minister Visits Democratic Peasants Party"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Guentehr Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasant's Party of Germany, received Andrzej Kosiniak-Kamusz, Polish minister of health and social welfare and member of the United Peasant Party of Poland, in Berlin on Tuesday [24 October]. The guest is in the GDR for the GDR-PPR Medical Week.

Italian Media Team Interrogated at Border

LD2810105189 Hamburg DPA in German 0946 GMT 28 Oct 89

[Text] Rome (DPA)—A television team from the Italian Radio Broadcasting and Television Company RAI, was held and interrogated for several hours by the GDR authorities at Berlin's Checkpoint Charlie. The team said some of their film was confiscated. As became know today, the incident happened late Thursday [26 October] night as the team was preparing to return to Italy.

According to the journalist concerned, Lilli Gruber, the television team, which had all the necessary permits, worked in the GDR undisturbed for a week. The Italian Foreign Ministry protested the incident in telegrams to the GDR Embassy in Rome and the government in East Berlin.

Observers Arrive in Namibia for Election

AU3110192889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 89 p 7

[ADN report: "GDR Election Observers Have Arrived in Namibia"]

[Text] Windhoek (ADN)—On Thursday [26 October] election observers from the GDR arrived in Windhoek. Following the request of the UN secretary general, they will monitor, with representatives of the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and observers from other states, the elections to a constituent assembly, which are scheduled for 7-11 November.

At Windhoek airport the 25 election observers from the GDR were welcomed by UNTAG Director Abdou Ciss and by Ambassador Hans-Georg Schleicher, head of the GDR observer mission.

Namibian Children Brought in

AU0211160889 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Nov 89 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Namibian Children Taken to GDR"]

[Text] Frankfurt—Schleicher, head of the GDR observer mission in Namibia, has now reported that "in the course of the dissolution of the refugee camps in Angola" approximately 200 Namibian children and another 50 young people from Angola were taken to the GDR and not to their homeland Namibia in July this year. Reportedly, according to the International Human Rights Association, Schleicher said that the responsible UN high commissioner had been briefed on this action. However, this was based on an agreement between the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the GDR. In addition, the International Human Rights Association reported that Schleicher had not said whether the children's and young people's parents who are still alive had been asked before the children were sent to the GDR.

Chemical Industry Minister Visits Brussels

AU0111184689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 5

[ADN report: "Cooperation With Belgium To Be Expanded"]

[Text] Brussels (ADN)—The intensification of cooperation between the GDR and Belgium was the focal point of a several-day visit of Guenther Wyschowsky, GDR minister of chemical industry, to Brussels, which was concluded on Friday [27 October]. During his stay, Minister Wyschowsky had the opportunity to continue the exchange of views with Vice Prime Minister Willy Claes, which had been started at the 1989 Leipzig Fall Fair. In talks with other members of the Belgian Government, such as Foreign Trade Minister Robert Urbain and Albert Lienard, minister of research and industrial development of the Walloon region, as well as with influential figures from business and banking circles, the main topic was the expansion of scientific-technological and economic relations.

The Belgian interlocutors cited high capacity and stability of the GDR economy as a solid basis for the further development of trade, which is advantageous for both countries.

Relations With Netherlands To Be Expanded

AU0111184289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Oct 89 p 5

[ADN report: "GDR and Netherlands Are Expanding Their Relations"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday and Friday [26 and 27 October] political consultations took place between GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Lambert Willem Veenendaal, director general of political affairs in the Netherlands Foreign Ministry. They discussed the expansion of bilateral relations as well as topical international questions. The interlocutors concurred that political dialogue and cooperation have undergone a positive devleopment over the past years, in particular in foreign trade and in the fields of environmental and radiation protection, the health sector, and culture. Kurt Nier said that reserves in cooperation should be tapped more intensively. This particularly applies to scientific-technological cooperation, as well as to the expansion of the system of treaties.

Pozsgay Visits U.S., Speaks With Officials

Briefs U.S. Senators

LD0211222389 Budapest MTI in English 2120 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI)—After Canada, Minister of State Imre Pozsgay went on to Washington, where he met on Thursday with Senator Christopher Dodd at a working breakfast given in his honour by the Senate's Foreign Committee. The breakfast was attended by the committee's President Claiborne Pell as well as numerous illustrious members.

Senator Dodd told Hungarian journalists that Mr Pozsgay, whom he has met on several occasions in the past, has made a great number of friends in America thanks to his honest personality. During the meeting, they spoke about the situation in Central Europe, and how the United States could contribute to the transformation.

Mr Pozsgay said that he had briefed his American hosts on the political developments after the demise of the HSWP, and the new international relations of the country in the wake of this change.

The agenda also included what sort of American economic support could help the emergence of a new entrepreneurial middle class in Hungary. The minister of state pointed out to the senators that they should provide safeguards for investments in Hungary by way of encouragement.

Mr Pozsgay expressed his thanks to the legislation for all the support they had given to Hungary so far.

Praises Talks With Bush

LD0211225689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] The U.S. President promised further support for Hungary when he received Imre Pozsgay. Our correspondent, Gyorgy Bolgar, reports from Washington.

[Bolgar] President Bush received Imre Pozsgay, minister of state, for a half-hour discussion. He informed him about the planned Soviet-U.S. summit and promised that the possibility of easing the Cocom embargo would be examined. He spoke with good intentions about providing state investment guarantees. This is how the White House meeting could be summed up—at least on the basis of the briefing by Imre Pozsgay.

According to customs here, it was when coming out of the Oval Office that the guest briefed the press representatives who were camped from morning to night. Replying to questions, Imre Pozsgay spoke very optimistically about the Bush-Gorbachev summit, because, as he said:

[Begin Pozsgay recording] The meeting certainly will be of use for the entire European region and for cooperation between the two great powers. [end recording]

[Bolgar] Naturally, the White House also issued its own statement on the meeting, which, by the way, was attended by nearly the entire U.S. senior staff—Vice President Dan Quayle; National Security Advisor Scowcroft; Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger, who deputized for Baker who is in Austrlia; and White House chief of staff Sununu.

According to the communique, at the meeting they discussed the progress Hungary has made in creating multiparty democracy, including the dramatic changes in the Hungarian constitution, and the change of the country's name to Republic of Hungary.

The President reiterated his commitment to the success of the democratic reforms, emphasizing particularly that the United States supports the process of change, and not any one party or candidate. This comment, obviously, was addressed to the fact that Imre Pozsgay is the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party. For precisely this reason, the President also recalled that just today, a delegation comprising Hungarian opposition members arrived in Washington where they will study the procedure of democratic elections here for 2 weeks.

At the meeting, President Bush reported that the administration is urging Congress to decide as soon as possible on setting up the Hungarian-U.S. enterprise fund, on creating in Budapest an environmental protection center, and on providing state investment guarantees, regarding which Minister of State Imre Pozsgay said that in his view the President has done what he can.

Interviewed on Bush Meeting

LD0311100789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] We begin our foreign reports with an account of Imre Pozsgay's visit to the United States. The minister of state was received by the U.S. President. Gyorgy Bolgar reports from Washington on the details of the meeting:

[Bolgar] U.S. President Bush assured Imre Pozsgay that no agreement would be concluded to the detriment of the East European countries during the Soviet-U.S. summit in the Mediterranean. This was reported by the Hungarian minister of state at his Washington press conference, where journalists enquired primarily about details of the half-hour meeting in the White House. There will be no European reorganization, the leading Socialist Party politician said in a special interview to Hungarian radio.

[Begin recording] [Pozsgay] President Bush assured me—and I imagine that Gorbachev is of the same view—that there will be no discussion at these talks of any kind of new dividing-up or zones of interest, but primarily there will be discussion of the future, the possibilities for the two countries' cooperation, of familiarization with Soviet perestroyka and related problems, and of Europe in the sense that the two great powers will certainly note that entirely independent and sovereign movements have gotten under way in this region.

[Bolgar] By the way, there was mention at the press conference that we count on improved relations with the United States, that Imre Pozsgay will travel to Detroit today, and he will hold talks with the head of the largest U.S. car factory, General Motors, about the plan, which has already failed, for a Hungarian car engine plant, and also that we can conceive of a neutral Hungary, but international guarantees are necessary for this, and the word "neutrality" did not even enter the discussion at the White House meeting. But why did President Bush receive the Hungarian minister of state at all, since it was, from the viewpoint of protocol, a very unusual step? At any event, the White House statement expressly emphasized that the United States supports the process of change in Hungary, and not any one party or candidate. So, in the final analysis, to whom was the invitation addressed? To a leading reform politician, his party, the country?

[Pozsgay] I believe that it first and foremost was addressed to Hungary, to the spectacular yet real transformation which has taken place in our country. On the other hand, it was indeed addressed to the reform forces which struggled through the past 15-20 years so that this beneficial change should happen, and perhaps it is not immodest to say that, at our Budapest meeting and exchange of views just this summer, I sensed that there also was a mutual personal respect and appreciation present in this meeting. I consider it to be the most natural thing for it to be emphasized, by a state's highest political office, that they do not wish to intervene in the Hungarian internal political processes and events. [end recording]

Pozsgay Envisages Dam Compensation to CSSR

LD0311111789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Excerpt] According to Imre Pozsgay, the Hungarian government is ready to compensate for damage caused to Czechoslovakia through halting the Nagymaros projects. The minister of state, at his Washington press conference, added that it will be necessary to decide the amount of damage with the participation of independent experts, perhaps in the courts.

Regarding Hungarian-Romanian relations, Pozsgay said that the two countries diferences' were caused primarily by Bucharest's intolerant, chauvinist, and history-falsifying policy. [passage omitted]

Austrian Vice Chancellor Visits, Meets Officials

AU0111203489 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 31 Oct 89 pp 1-2

[Peter Martos report: "Riegler: Speedy Help for the East; Hungarian Leaders Receive Vice Chancellor"]

[Excerpts] Budapest—The importance that Hungary attaches to the best possible relations with Austria was demonstrated by the reception of Vice Chancellor Josef Riegler on Monday [30 October]. The parliament interrupted its session to welcome the visitor. [passage omitted]

The vice chancellor formulated a dual strategy: cooperation with the new political forces and far-reaching cooperation on the state level. Only support from the West can invalidate the "impressive words" of a Hungarian partner in a talk who referred to the danger of the return of the East to dictatorship. According to Riegler, "speedy action has to be taken to prevent Gorbachev's failure."

In his talks with Premier Miklos Nemeth, his deputy Peter Medgyessy, and Foreign Minister Gyula Horn, little mention was made of the failure of Hungarian democratization. Instead of this, the "widening of the basis of cooperation" was all the more discussed. On further cooperation, Riegler reported concrete negotiations in the fields of tourism, aviation, agriculture, and the nationalized industry. Faster communications are also on the agenda, he said. [passage omitted]

Nyers on Speaks in Copenhagen on Western Aid

LD0211233989 Budapest MTI in English 2207 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Copenhagen, November 1 (MTI)—Hungary should not be pigeonholed with Poland from the point of view of Western aid: The situations in the two countries differ considerably. Should the European Community continue to treat the two countries in the same way, the West will not be able to find the most appropriate solutions, and the Hungarian economic reforms might balk because of the sluggishness of Western help, Rezso Nyers, HSP [Hungarian Socialist Party] president, said after his Thursday talks in Copenhagen.

The HSP president said his brief visit to Denmark had been useful. His talks with Svend Auken, president of the Danish Social Democrats, focused on the relations between the two parties. Mr Nyer's social democratic hosts stressed they would recognize the HSP as their Hungarian partner in future and wished to develop relations in a wide range of fields.

The talks Mr Nyers held with Poul Schluter, Danish prime minister, also touched upon the aid programme launched by the 24 leading Western countries.

Nemeth Leaves for SFRY Visit, Holds Talks

LD0311121189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] The Hungarian premier has set off for Yugoslavia. Miklos Nemeth will begin talks with his host, Premier Ante Markovic, this afternoon.

Government Issues Statement on Internal Situation

LD0211195889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Gabor Bankuti reports on today's government session.

[Bankuti] According to its custom, the government held a consultation today on domestic policy. At first, as a result of this, it released a statement on the country's internal political situation. The Council of Ministers session is still going on; in the meantime, this statement was read out by Zsolt Bajnok, who is no longer editor-in-chief of the government newspaper—since MAGYAR HIRLAP is not a government newspaper—but who is acting government spokesman.

[Begin Bajnok recording] The proclamation of the Republic of Hungary, through changing the system of government, opened a new phase in the peaceful transition. The amendment of the Constitution makes the multiparty system legal. The thesis of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party has ceased to exist; its consequences have also decreased more and more. The institution of president of the Republic has come into being. The Presidential Council has ceased to exist; the role of Parliament, as the supreme legislative institution, has become complete. Through this, the political and legal conditions have been created in a fully extensive manner so that a genuine Republic of people's representation should come into existence in Hungary at the elections next year.

In May of this year, the government declared that it functions as a national government answerable to Parliament. It initiated the dismantling of the party-state and the state-party. This, with the laws adopted at the most recent National Assembly session, has happened in essence, and the parliamentary legal order has been restored. The Government acts as an independent, national institution which is answerable to Parliament. In this, it counts on the support of the political parties which feel responsibility for the country's future, as well as of the integrative organizations, including the churches.

Figuring in the center of the government's strategy is the maintenance of society's and the economy's ability to operate, an ensuring of the peaceful transition. This strategy appears in every sphere of policy, in domestic and foreign policy, defense policy, economic policy, social policy, church policy, and in educational and cultural policy, as well as in the actions serving an undisturbed transition and the laying of foundations for the future. The government's objective is that in every sphere of economic, social, and political life, we should consistently progress in the interest of preserving political stability. The international and internal political requirements both make this necessary. A full realization of the peaceful transition also requires a continuous handling of the crisis-phenomena. The government has done this to date, and it is the most important guarantee of the maintenance of its further strength, of the country's governability.

The government strives so that it should be possible to continue the strategic line of the peaceful transition after the elections, too. The current party political power relations are still unbalanced. This is a natural concomitant of the advent of the multiparty system. It is the sovereign business of the parties to assess government policy, to transform relations. Yet, it is also undisputable that in precisely this situation, it becomes especially important for the government and the entire state apparatus to function in an undisturbed manner. For this reason, the government welcomes all party political endeavors and manifestations aimed at ensuring the peaceful transition, and the settled conditions necessary for this, and it is ready, as the nation's government, to look ahead, to conduct a dialogue with all of the parties, in order to ensure this transition. [end recording]

Nemeth Interviewed on Reform, Elections, EC

AU0211110289 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 30 Oct 89 p 7

[Interview with Hungarian Premier Miklos Nemeth by Manfred Schell: "Miklos Nemeth: Democratic Hungary Is Steering Toward Developed Europe"—date and place not given]

[Text] DIE WELT: Mr Premier, is the Hungarian reform process irreversible, irrespective of what might happen in Moscow or some other place? Have you reached the point of no return?

Nemeth: Through our work during the past few months, and especially through the laws that were adopted last week, we have reached a very critical mass of reform, which is a guarantee for making this process irreversible. Of course we have to create further guarantees. For example, to increase stability we need a president of the Republic. This means we must think of presidential elections. This requires elections in the framework of a multiparty system. In the economy we must adopt many laws in a short time, laws that can serve as new pillars of market economy. We already have some cornerstones, but maybe they are not yet solid enough.

More specifically, what is important now are basically three additional laws. First, Parliament is to establish by law that private property is to be treated by the state in the same way as cooperative property. Second, it is important to lay down by law the privatization of state property. Third, we must adopt a stock exchange law. The market is to evaluate shares and property, and this involves continuing with the bank reform, modifying bank laws, and also a budget law. The state has to be modest as far as its tasks are concerned. The Hungarian economy is to be organized on the basis of enterprises.

However, irrespective of all this, we have today already reached the point of no return. What is most significant is that there have been no threats on the part of the Soviet leadership. The USSR does not interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries. Each government, each party can pursue its own course, and is responsible only toward his own people. What Gorbachev has just said in Helsinki is proof of this.

DIE WELT: Has the Brezhnev Doctrine thus ceased to exist?

Nemeth: I attended the Warsaw Pact meeting in Bucharest. It was on that occasion that we pronounced this for the first time. Gorbachev was the second person to confirm it.

DIE WELT: You are implementing your reform policy at a breathtaking pace. Where is Hungary steering to?

Nemeth: We are steering our country in the right direction, towards Europe. Hungary is to be brought closer to developed Europe. If this strategy is implemented it will lead to a free and democratic Hungary, which is equally open to both East and West. This is a policy that is aware of the relative strengths in Europe, and also of the geo-political situation, and which does not shrink from this barrier, but takes action. Whether it will or should take 10 or 15 years before Hungary becomes a neutral country is difficult to say today. Nevertheless, I am convinced of the fact that Hungary will establish closer ties with the EC. We will have to work extremely hard for this objective, and we will also need the support of others.

DIE WELT: What will be the future of the Soviet troops in Hungary? In eastern Hungary the population has demanded that a Soviet air base be closed down.

Nemeth: The withdrawal of the Soviet troops has already started and will be continued. A lot depends of course on the further development of circumstances in Europe and in international politics. If things remain as they are now this process might be concluded in a few years time. It is true that there are protests from the population against a military airport. The aircraft produce an incredible noise there, which is the reason for the protest. This is easy to understand. When the airport was built the city was still a long way away, but today the city has virtually reached the airport. We have initiated negotiations with the Soviet side. This problem will probably be solved within 1 year.

DIE WELT: By making the mass exodus of people from the GDR possible, Hungary has considerably influenced the developments in the GDR. Did you do this on purpose?

Nemeth: What we have done has certainly played a significant role for the changes. This cannot be denied. However, our course of action was not determined by this intention. We based our attitude on the final act of the CSCE and on humanitarian aspects. Still, when we made our decisions we already knew that it would obviously have indirect effects in the long run. The Hungarian Government has made this decision in a sovereign way. We briefed the leaderships of the two German states on our intentions beforehand. The reaction was different. However, I must say that the GDR has not exerted any economic pressure. If what we did triggers a reform process and a purging process it will certainly serve the well-being of Europe and the German people. Nevertheless, I am convinced that we did not influence this process alone.

DIE WELT: This sounds very modest.

Nemeth: Well, Poland also did, not to mention Gorbachev.

DIE WELT: How do you see Gorbachev?

Nemeth: He is a vigorous, thinking, and reform-minded man. He is not limited to the dimension of the USSR, he thinks in terms of international politics. We must all have an interest in not making his work more difficult, but easier, so that he can really fulfill his mission. After all, things are most difficult for him. Yet he is aware of it.

DIE WELT: What do you think about the Berlin Wall?

Nemeth: I think that it was not right to build it in the first place, and its existence is even less right today. I believe in the common European home, in which there are no walls, no closed windows and doors, and no barbed wire. I have recognized the existence of the Berlin Wall, like everybody else has. However, such solutions are not likely to stop the wheel of history, to slow the peoples' desire for liberty, and neither can one ignore reform policy with the help of a wall. I cannot predict when the problem of the wall will be tackled, but I am sure that the time will come.

DIE WELT: Where is the reason for the wave of refugees from the GDR?

Nemeth: In the long term a society cannot be forced to adopt a certain political-economic model which it does not like. I cannot think of any other viable solution than speeding up the reform process in the GDR.

DIE WELT: You have said that Hungary needs support for its reform policy. However, you also said that Hungary does not need any alms either. What is it that Hungary needs?

Nemeth: It needs political tolerance, and first of all, understanding. Second, economic cooperation, which brings modern technology to the country. Third, technological renewal, science, and management training.

DIE WELT: Will this be on the agenda for FRG Chancellor Kohl's visit to Budapest in December?

Nemeth: Yes, these topics will certainly be on the agenda. However, we both think beyond the year 1992, we think about what can be done to bring Hungary closer to the EC, and what our role can be in the opening up toward the East. Hungary wants to take the bridging function seriously.

DIE WELT: Hungary is changing: The people's republic has become a Republic, the red stars are disappearing from the state symbols, and the country is heading from a single-party system to political pluralism. What are the motives behind it?

Nemeth: This country was forced into a political-social and economic mold, a system was forced upon it that was alien to its nature and that told Hungary what to do. As far back as in the early fifties, society already wanted to rid itself of the straitjacket, which ended in a national tragedy. However, society's reflex of self-defense has continued to have an impact. More and more holes appeared in this monolithic political system, until it broke apart. Now we want to try to remove those elements of political and economic life that are alien to us. We are trying to find forms of organization that are made to measure and that have proved their worth.

DIE WELT: Why has the MSZMP adopted a new name? Was this the breach with the communist past?

Nemeth: It is not only the adoption of a new name, but the emergence of a new socialist party. That it is really a new party must first be proved in practice. The breach with the past is a fact from other points of view as well. The most important one is that we have abolished the ruling party's character of a state party. However, this breach also involves numerous former ideological dogmas—such as the thesis of the party's infallibility, the thesis that the party comes before anything else. Yet all this also means the breach with the classical communist theory of state, according to which the leading role of the party must be asserted in everyday life, in the cultural and economic sector, and at the work place.

DIE WELT: What are your party's chances in the free elections next year?

Nemeth: This question is being discussed right now. Some say that it was a mistake to organize a new Socialist Party before the elections, because it might weaken the socialist forces. I have a different opinion. I am really convinced that if we had not made this radical breach with the past, if we had not established a Socialist Party, that advocates new, European values, then the free elections of next year would take a tragic ending for the left. It would then not only be a tragedy for the left, but it would have obstructed the road to the objective that Hungary as a state can join the Europe of today and is able to show its progressive democratic values.

Today it is very difficult to anticipate our chances in the elections. The election campaign has practically already started and is being conducted in a very critical and sharp way. The new Socialist Party must prove its worth in different arenas. Above all, it must prove to the entire society that it is a party that is committed to the left and has completely broken with the concept of state party. It must prove to the opposition that is has not merely exchanged the company name, but that an entirely new party was founded. As far as the election results of the Socialist Party are concerned, I am convinced that the Hungarian political range would be distorted if the left-wing strength of the masses, which is represented by the Socialist Party, were not to play an adequate role in it and be adequately represented in it. This conviction is underpinned by the fact that, within Hungarian society, the values and traditions of the left and the inclination to democracy are alive in wide circles.

DIE WELT: Are you striving for a coalition? If so, who could be your partner?

Nemeth: Today the coalition in Hungary is not a question of intention or willingness—currently it is impossible to imagine any other form of government. There is no single political power that is able to attract the support of the majority of society. Since there have not been any elections to date, nobody knows of course the real power of the various parties. However, a coalition is necessary not only from the point of view of the basis of the masses, but also because this is the only way Hungary can find a course that guarantees that the set objectives can be attained.

DIE WELT: Has the power struggle in your party between reform- minded forces and those who are against reform been decided yet?

Nemeth: This struggle is currently not taking place within the Socialist Party but between the members and supporters of the new party and forces that insist on the continuation of the old MSZMP. It is most likely that the latter ones will manage to bring together a party in some form or other, which will mean the continuation of the MSZMP. In several places the communist party exists as an organization in the traditional sense. I regard this as a natural process, and even as an advantage, considering that in this way the left also disposes of as equally wide a range of parties as the opposition.

However, in one respect the struggle has already been decided: Whatever left-wing, extreme left, or right-wing party will emerge, the modified Constitution and the so-called fundamental laws make it impossible even today for any one party will assume the function of public power as a state party and exercise this power.

Nemeth: For the political institutions of the past we used the general term dictatorial. But one also has to admit that the 1960's and 1970's were no longer years of a rigid, ossified dictatorship. Alternative ways of thinking did develop, and, in the end, this led to the past system being called into question. The MSZMP was the basic pillar of this system. And this MSZMP recognized this and the answer to it was: The party tried to put itself in the vanguard of change. The reformist forces gradually won the majority within the party.

The majority of the opposition also pursued a responsible policy and intended to improve the country and life in the country—and they did not strive for the use of force. In addition, Parliament increasingly recognized its own role. And, furthermore—please do not consider this immodesty—my government is a guarantee for a peaceful transition. I hope that it will go down in history as such. I also have to talk about the churches, about the integrative organizations, the emerging autonomous administrations, which will be institutions of social peace in the future even more than at present.

DIE WELT: How big is the role of the historical experiences of the communist coup d'etat of 1948 and of the "treason" of 1956, as regards the trust of the population?

Nemeth: The above-mentioned events really shook the trust of the people in politics and in the Communist Party, but not only this. Measured by the standard of living, the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's can be called a golden period, and this has also led to some trust. But this trust was reduced in the course of the increasing economic, social, and moral crisis. Today we have reached a point where every political force has to struggle for the people's trust itself. Nobody has any old capital in this respect. I am confident that Hungarian society is mature enough and will make the right choice.

DIE WELT: Frankly, I have some problems in understanding the Communist functionaries who are throwing away Marx's theory of the class struggle and Lenin's claim to an international revolution. In the Communist Party headquarters this sounds like the worst heresy, propagated from the pulpits of the Vatican.

Nemeth: Not every functionary has given up his former ideology, but this is not bad either, because democracy includes the fact that all people are thinking freely and can also express their views. In the past apparatus but also in the party there are forces, which already at the beginning of the 1950's considered reforms of the economy, in society, and in politics necessary. In the history of the MSZMP these reform efforts were sometimes stronger, sometimes weaker. In the current foreign and domestic policy situation, grass-roots groups which are dedicated to reforms, and party members who are dedicated to reforms can make the reforms in Hungary victorious in cooperation with the progressive forces in the society.

This already touches upon the second half of your question. In Moscow the reforms in Hungary are not considered heresy, the reforms are, indeed, supported and endorsed by Gorbachev and his reformist forces. With regard to the official political and state relations, the Soviet Union has broken with the Brezhnev Doctrine also in practice. It does not interfere in Hungary's internal affairs in any field.

DIE WELT: Where will the reform process lead to in the end? Some people say Hungary wants to be neutral, an integral part of the Western economic system, just like Austria?

Nemeth: The ultimate goal of our reform process is not membership or nonmembership in a bloc or in an alliance. We want to expand a developed democratic constitutional state within the framework of a multiparty system with its own legal institutions, with a market economy, and with mixed ownership. Neutrality and belonging to the West European integration does not primarily depend on us. They depend on the decisions of the superpowers and the states that participate in this integration. We consider both neutrality and belonging to the EC an attractive prospect. But I repeat: This requires the decision of others. And this is hardly to be expected in the near future.

DIE WELT: But then, what about membership in the Warsaw Pat?

Nemeth: The links with the Warsaw Pact are regulated by an agreement between states, and we are fulfilling our obligations resulting from this. Beyond that, we make our independent decisions in all domestic and foreign policy questions.

DIE WELT: What is your program to improve the economy?

Nemeth: The main emphasis is on the stimulation of entrepreneurship. Therefore, a reform of ownership, a liberalization of the economic conditions, and the reduction of the superfluous administrative links are necessary.

DIE WELT: Where does your strong trust in the market economy come from?

Nemeth: This has relatively early roots. When I was a student, the economic reform, which started in 1968, was prepared. We learned different things about the market and about finances than the older generation. Later, in the course of my researches, I convinced myself more and more that the restriction of the market processes and the interweaving of the market processes with administrative bureaucratic elements of economic efficiency is harmful and also slows economic development. I also realized that the thesis about the omnipotence of the national economic plan is an ideological dogma, which has to fail in practice. The movement, which is caused by the interplay of the market forces, is to harmonize demand with the possibilities. So far no one has invented a better mechanism than that.

At the same time, I am also of the view that the free interplay of the market forces can come into conflict with the social and ethical values of society. But these conflicts cannot be alleviated by restricting the market and by state interference, but the development of a social, cultural, and legal institutional system, which encompasses the competitive economy.

DIE WELT: However, parts of your reform policy cover tax reduction, combating inflation, and easing constraints which result from CEMA membership?

Nemeth: The government's tax policy, the framework of which is a 3-year program, is striving to reduce the average and, above all, marginal tax rates, that is, the lowest tax rate and the highest tax rate; thus, it wants to support the small enterprises, which we need for capital investments, through tax political means. Given the current financial conditions and those to be expected over the next years, this is only possible if the amount of money increases, which serves as the basis for tax calculations. This means, the number of exceptions and preferences must be reduced. The struggle against inflation must be pursued in the midst of difficult and extremely contradictory conditions. However, it would be a fateful mistake to combat inflation with administrative price reductions.

For quite some time, Hungary has initiated a profound reform of the CEMA mechanisms. Within the framework of multilateral cooperation we do not see any possibility for this within the foreseeable future. Therefore, we now want to concentrate in CEMA on Soviet-Hungarian relations, which are important for us, and achieve substantive changes in this field.

DIE WELT: How important is the FRG as a partner of Hungary?

Nemeth: I have already repeatedly expressed my positive opinion about the FRG at home and abroad. I can only speak with respect about the correctness and reliability, which characterize your country in the political, economic, cultural, or other fields. History, the geopolitical situation, and the good relations between our two peoples are as important as the responsible political leadership, which has been characterizing your country for quite some time.

Bjorck Meets With Opposition Roundtable

LD0211222589 Budapest MTI in English
2127 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI)—The delegation headed by Anders Bjorck met with representatives of the parties and organizations comprising the opposition round table on Thursday.

The guests were greeted by Sandor Keresztes of the Christian Democratic People's Party. Speaking about the union of the opposition parties, he stressed that the opposition round table had contributed a great deal to the birth of the Republic of Hungary, which has every intention of becoming integrated into the community of European peoples.

Mr Bjorck expressed his hope that Hungary would soon become a full member of the Council of Europe. He feels that this depends most of all on the realization of pluralism in Hungary. As every delegation at the Council of Europe is organized on pluralistic lines, the Hungarian delegation should also follow this rule by ensuring the representation of both the governing and opposition parties.

Jozsef Antall (Hungarian Democratic Forum) requested on behalf of the MDF and other opposition organizations that the Council of Europe take a decision on the full membership of Hungary only after the session of the new Hungarian parliament. Until the parliamentary elections, the country is in a period of transition, and its order cannot be regarded as a pluralistic parliamentary democracy.

Ferenc Koszeg (Alliance of Free Democrats) said Hungary was frequently criticised to a degree for not having—unlike Poland—any single large organization opposing the rule of the party state. They tend to arrive at the conclusion that the opposition is divided. The SZDSZ executive feels this rather means being at an advanced stage on the road to parliamentary pluralism.

After the meeting, the delegation of the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly laid a wreath at the statue of Raoul Wallenberg in Buda.

'Democratic Forum' Candidate on Reform

LD0211222389 Budapest MTI in English
2140 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI)—'The democracy now being born in Hungary faces danger from two directions. One is the leftist extreme line which has not given up the hope that it could turn the clock back again, the other is the increasing instability of the government. However, we have perceived signs of hope in the events of the last few weeks, such as parliament's passing the key laws which will provide firm grounds based on reality for bringing about democracy in Hungary', said Lajos Fur, the Hungarian Democratic Forum's candidate for the post of president of the Republic, at a political rally held in Gyula as part of his canvassing in Bekes County.

Mr Fur said the following on the role of the new parliament and government to come about in the wake of the free elections:

'This will put an end to the dictatorship of the Communist Party and herald a new era in the history of the country. While the new parliament will bring about democracy in the higher echelons, it will need an active partner in the lower levels as well, in the form of genuinely self-governing communities.

Groups Urge Marothy, Puja Resignations

LD0311041489 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] The National Presidium of the Hungarian Democratic Christian Party calls on Laszlo Marothy, minister for environmental protection and water affairs, to resign. In the call, forwarded to the National Press Office, it is stated, among other things, that with his corrupt behavior Laszlo Marothy has caused damage of several billions to the Hungarian nation.

The Mezohegyes organization of the Hungarian Democratic Forum calls on Frigyes Puja to resign his mandate as National Assembly deputy. The organization, which was formed yesterday, is of the view that Frigyes Puja is unsuitable as a deputy, for he did not maintain adeequate contact with the electors, did not represent them with suitable activity in the parliament, and at his occasional briefings gave hardly any or no account of the National Assembly tasks. The members of the Democratic Forum want Frigyes Puja to resign his mandate by the 15th of this month.

Paper Cites Hungarian Orthdox Communists

PM0211114189 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD
in Dutch 24 Oct 89 p 5

[Peter Michielsen dispatch: "Hungarian Communists: Party Congress Was a Stunt"]

[Text] Budapest, 24 Oct—Until recently few people in Hungary had heard of Robert Ribanszky. He is Hungary's former ambassador to China, a former Kadar aide, a thickset man with small eyes who gallantly kisses women's hands, a man with the sort of smooth bonhomie which would go down well in the coffee houses of Budapest.

But he does not visit them. For since the communist party recently reformed itself into a socialist party, Robert Ribanszky has been the driving force behind the efforts of the orthodox Communists to save what can be saved. Ribanszky travels around the country indefatigably to address kindred spirits. The Ferenc Munnich Society—that is what he has called his club of alarmed dogmatists, after the prime minister from the period after the 1956 uprising, the organizer of the revenge, one of the dark figures from the history of the Hungarian workers movement; from 1917 on Ferenc Munnich was always on the spot if there was any violence: in Hungary, but also in the Soviet Union, in Austria, in Germany, in Spain.

And at these meetings Robert Ribanszky tells his kindred spirits, just as he did in a recent edition of DER SPIEGEL, that Hungarian socialism is at stake, and that people simply have to give the Communists more time, for after all is said and done the church has already been working on creating a better world for 2,000 years. Look at Poland, where, as is well known, Solidarity is responsible for the chaos; if we in Hungary do not look out things will go the same way here; for us, strikes and demonstrations are not democracy.

Ribanszky is a little scornful; because Janos Kadar—"he was a thrusting eagle," totally different from the "sparrows who now come forward so self-importantly" and who "throw everything overboard in a Stalinist manner, without asking the party about anything." And he scorned his "former friends" who have allowed the sparrows to grow great and who can no longer get them off the television screens. And sometimes he threatens a little, when he mumbles that people who make him out a Stalinist would be wise to be more careful with their aggressive remarks, for tanks could always appear everywhere from their barracks. And Robert Ribanszky is sure that Hungary will remain a socialist country—something that the sparrows are also shouting—for it is much too dangerous to change anything.

He is also fond of pouring scorn on the West, which has never given Hungarian socialism a chance. "We were a sort of planet of the apes; now and then someone came to have a look at us as if we were beasts in the zoo. Socialism was weird, and you kept your distance." That did Hungary's complexes no good, he said; we have always defended Europe, against the Ottoman and the Tatar; we deserved better.

And now socialism is being declared closed in Hungary. Nothing of socialism is good enough any more. "The leaders have stepped aside, have left the members in the lurch, and have run off with the party's property. Nyers, the party boss, was always a right-wing social democrat, and now he is the most left-wing member of the executive. The West will have to be careful with this party."

The political structures in Hungary have not changed, Ribanszky claims. "We too are in favor of democratization. But we have little experience of democracy. The party has always done its best to give the citizen rights and guarantees, and you cannot say that we have not achieved anything. Today's reforms are going far too fast. I lived in China for 7 years. The Great Leap Forward was a tragedy that is repeating itself here. Society is not a universal laboratory where you turn knobs and play with models. Gorbachev is naive if he thinks that can reform such a large country. The old Chinese are doing better; Deng Xiaoping is a wise man who stuck to a sober line after the Cultural Revolution. Those students wanted the impossible." Democratization is good, Ribanszky said, "but you can't produce more meat or bread with it."

Nevertheless, Ribanszky is not pessimistic. The new socialist party will not survive. Of the communist party's 700,000 members, 200,000 will be lost forever; they are disillusioned. Of the rest at most one-third will join the new party. The rest will remain faithful to the old communist party. For Robert Ribanszky simply dismisses the 14th party congress at which the Communists became socialists. "We ourselves will soon be holding a 14th congress. It has been proclaimed that the socialist party is being built on the ruins of the communist party. But we are not a ruin on which they can build; let them find their own foundations."

Robert Ribanszky is not the only dogmatist who rejects the reforms. There must be about 15 similar societies and clubs. Sandor Petres leads the Marxist Leninist Workers Party. He has, he says, respect for the members of Ribanszky's organization; they are honest people, but they want the old order, and this is no longer suitable. My party, Sandor Petres said, wants democracy and reforms, and he forgets that 2 weeks ago he described the multiparty system as "idiocy" and said that he "rejects no course of action, not even a coup" to prevent reforms. Sandor Petres now wants reforms, although this does not mean that the old system was no good. "It was not the system but people who caused the crisis. The planned economy is bankrupt because three out of every four managers was no good. Under Kadar everyone with a past in the workers movement could arrange for his children to study, and these children did not need to do anything for the rest of their lives other than look in the mirror to see if their ties were straight."

Now Sandor Petres thinks a multiparty system would be a good thing. A system with guarantees, for there is too much freedom of the press; there will have to be laws limiting it, and not all parties have a right to exist; we have no need of fascist or terrorist parties. What we want, Sandor Petres said, is a bicameral parliament, with workers only in one chamber and experts only in the other. Yes, this does sound a bit Bolshevist, he said suddenly and, looking intensely satisfied, "a bit Leninist too."

The problem with Hungary, he said, is that no one understands it any more. "The country stands perplexed. The people had expected a split at the party congress into a reformist party and a communist party, and 60 percent of members would have been able to join the latter. But the split did not materialize; the communist party was simply dissolved." And the new socialist party does not know what it wants; it only knows what it doesn't want: the old model.

But was it not the decision of democratically chosen representatives? No, Petres said, it was not; 87 percent of them had never attended a party congress before. "They could be manipulated and they were manipulated, railroaded. It was a stunt."

Sandor Petres also believes that things will turn out well. The new party will disintegrate, but meanwhile there are dangers threatening: "Things are going badly for people. You do not go and vote with an empty stomach. The emphasis on democracy misleads people. And so passions are running high: The jinni has been let out of the bottle. The Danube is flowimg quickly in Budapest, quicker than usual." He is threatened, he said; he has received letters containing things like, "Don't make a fuss, you communist flea, otherwise we'll get your family." And he looked down sadly as he said this.

The orthodox, the evil spirits of the old Marxism who see no good in the new democracy, must not reckon on much support. Many Hungarians ask themselves whether they are normal. "They are a joke," writer Gyorgy Konrad says. "They are generally seen as psychiatric cases, although they are saying things that were perfectly normal 3 years ago." A joke, and confused, for the way in which Petres suddenly embraces the multiparty system is typical of many of the things the orthodox say.

And useful—for they are—for the formation of all sorts of mutually antagonistic clubs of the orthodox benefits the governing socialist party. The orthodox are the monster in the fairy tale, the black sheep in the flock. They are the Stalinists who all have the past misery on their consciences. They are responsible for the system which all the Hungarians are now so keen to get away from as quickly as possible.

Finance Minister on Convertible Currency Supply

LD0211213389 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpts] The government considers itself to be an independent, national institution. For many people, the briefing related to customs duties on cars brought a pleasant surprise. The news related to tourist allowances was less pleasant.

[Begin recording] [Finance Minister Laszlo Bekesi] From 3 November to 20 November the government will suspend the payment of tourist allowances. Beginning 20 November the government is introducing a new, convertible currency supply system that directly links the convertible currency balance of tourism with the central convertible currency supply of the populations. [passage omitted]

The traveling expenditure provision, related to the hard currency provision for the population, will remain unchanged at its present sum of 15,400 forints. However, hard currency from this, for fuel expenditure, cannot be taken up.

At the same time as the conversion to the new hard currency supply system, the obligatory issue of travellers checks must be halted. [end recording]

It will still be possible to take money freely out of the population's convertible currency accounts. To justify the measure, the minister said: To no small extent, owing to the outflow of the population's convertible currency, by the end of the year a payments balance deficit of $1.4 billion, and then insolvency, would have awaited government.

However, customs duties on cars imported privately will not be raised. The minister said the report related to this was irresponsible scare-mongering; the deputy commander of the Customs and Excise Guard who handed over the official statement will be called to account.

Compared to this, state secretary Csaba Halmos, reported on more reassuring decisions. Next year, the minimum unemployment benefit will be 80 percent of the minimum wage. Those who live in areas in a state of crisis will, as of 1 January, be able to receive compensation corresponding to 24 of their average monthly earnings. They will also be able to request resettlement benefit, to a maximum of 500,000 forints, and benefit in kind to a value of 200,000 forints including equipment and movable and immovable property. It will be the National Interest Coordination Council which decides in the coming weeks the area of the country whose inhabitants will be able to partake in these benefits.

GDR Leader Krenz in Warsaw for Visit

Arrives 2 Nov

LD0211123189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Warsaw today for a working visit. [passage omitted]

Asked about his visit, Egon Krenz told GDR television yesterday that it is of such importance because the GDR's immediate neighbors to the east are involved. He said he was looking forward to the exchange of experiences and ideas. It is very important now for neighboring countries to stand shoulder-to-shoulder, regardless of the fact that different paths are being pursued in concrete policy. [passage omitted]

Makes Statement to Journalists

LD0211140389 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1253 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—Egon Krenz, Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, made the following statement to journalists upon arriving in the Polish capital today:

"We have great expectations for the visit because we are part of a great historical tradition. Relations with the People's Republic [PR] of Poland were always good, and the present situation requires that these relations become even better. The Oder-Neisse border is not a border that divides us, but one that joins us. I personally am very happy that we have good friends here in the Polish PR. President Jaruzelski and I are not unknown to one another. He has received me for various talks on earlier occasions, and the other comrades are also well known to me. I believe that the talks will be very substantive and will also reflect a good atmosphere. It is a great pleasure for me to get to know Prime Minister Mazowiecki. This is a new experience for me, but I think that one can also take much that is good from this experience back to the GDR."

Both President Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki earlier expressed their pleasure to journalists at the visit from the GDR. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming talks would be substantive.

Opens Warsaw Talks

LD0211152989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—Egon Krenz, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, opened his political talks in Warsaw today. He first met President Wojciech Jaruzelski in Belvedere Castle. The talk between the two heads of state was followed by a dinner given by Jaruzelski in honor of his guest.

This afternoon's agenda includes meetings with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic, and Mieczyslav F. Rakowski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee.

The GDR politician arrived in Warsaw at noon. Egon Krenz returned to Berlin this evening.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD0211134189 Warsaw PAP in English 1318 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski met at the Belvedere Palace here today with chairman of the GDR Council of State, SED CC [Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee] General Secretary Egon Krenz, now on a several-hour visit to Warsaw.

Meets With Mazowiecki

LD0211172189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—Egon Krenz, geneal secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, conducted talks this afternoon in Warsaw with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. The premier welcomed his guest in his headquarters and expressed his wish for an open dialogue. Egon Krenz referred to the fact that his visit to Warsaw was his second foreign visit in his new position. This was an expression of the high level of the relations between the two countries, which included not only good neighborliness but also friendship. He was also in favor of complete openness in the talks. There were good traditions for this which it was necessary to continue.

Previously Egon Krenz had met the Polish State President Wojciech Jaruzelski, who gave a luncheon in Belvedere Palace in honor of the guest from the GDR.

Mazowiecki, Krenz Comment

LD0211192989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] [Presenter] President Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting in the Belweder Palace with new GDR leader Egon Krenz, who is in Warsaw on a several-day [as heard] visit. Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki also had a meeting with Egon Krenz. Here is what both gentlemen told our reporter after that meeting:

[Begin recording] [Krenz in German, followed by Polish translation] We discussed all topics which concern relations between the GDR and Poland. The talk with Premier Mazowiecki was for me a new, good experience. We talked openly about all complicated and uncomplicated problems: First and foremost, about matters of economic cooperation, about relations in the political sphere and also about international issues. We also talked about the border on the Odra and Nysa. The GDR has recognized this border as unquestionable from the beginning. We totally reject today any kind of discussion on the subject of borders, because this lies in the interest of stability in Europe and the world. I also talked with President Wojciech Jaruzelski on the subject of youth exchange. This initiative will be continued.

[Mazowiecki in Polish with background translation into German] I can confirm what the chairman has said: That our talk was very open. We spoke about various problems, but (?as) it was our first meeting, we had to discuss the most general issues [word indistinct]: cooperation, better understanding between the societies, a broader social base for our mutual relations and also joint initiatives on matters of economic cooperation, for instance, within the CEMA framework. We also touched on ecological problems. In any case, our talk was open, clear and (?made an attempt of a kind to resolve) our problems. [end recording]

ADN Roundup

LD0211205889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—Egon Krenz, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today conducted political talks in Warsaw on his second foreign visit after assuming his new position. During his 1-day working visit on an invitation from the Polish side, he met President Wojciech Jaruzelski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee.

During the talks, a mutual will was expressed to preserve and to expand what has been achieved in cooperation so far. This benefits the people of the GDR and Poland and serves over and above this to consolidate peace. In this connection the significance of the Oder- Neisse border as a real border of peace and friendship was emphasized. Egon Krenz stressed to his partners the GDR's readiness to cooperate with all the political forces represented in the Polish parliament who are interested in a further development of the bilateral relations.

The discussion between the GDR head of state and the Polish president took place in the latter's headquarters in Belvedere Castle.

During this meeting, which took place in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual trust, the two politicians conducted a detailed exchange of opinion on the developments in their countries and on international questions. Wojciech Jaruzelski welcomed Egon Krenz's visit to the Polish People's Republic, and assessed it as very important, both for bilateral relations and in view of its international repercussions.

The politicians briefed each other about the approch to solving sociopolitical and economic problems in their countries. Egon Krenz spoke about the process of renewal in the GDR, as well as about the preparations for the 10th SED Central Committee Plenum which will discuss an action program for a new approach toward important problems in social relations. He referred to the fact that many proposals have been disseminated to the Central Committee in which the citizens expressed their aspirations for reforms in the sense of more socialism, more democracy. It is the firm desire of the party to take up every idea that serves this aim. Whoever is afraid of reforms is afraid of the realities of life, Egon Krenz stressed. Whoever is afraid of the realities of life is not a capable politician.

The interlocuters acknowledge the friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland as an historic achievement of the two states and peoples, as well as being of fundamental significance for stability and peace in Europe. Everything must be done to consolidate the alliance between the two socialist neighboring states and to further expand the cooperation to their mutual advantage. They reaffirmed their determination to further deepen the exchange of experience in the search for solutions which better meet the requirements which have matured in the renewal of the social development in their countries.

The politicians spoke in favor of promoting meetings and personal contacts between young people, on the basis of the friendship agreements between the youth of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, and favored successfully continuing the well-established childrens' and youth exchanges.

Egon Krenz and Wojciech Jaruzelski agreed that renewal and restructuring can only have the one meaning: Namely, the well-being of people in a peaceful world. That is why they totally supported the change toward disarmament, security, and international cooperation, that had been introduced, in order to make this process irreversible despite all resistance.

Following the talk, President Jaruzelski gave a luncheon for the GDR guest. Taking part were: Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jan Janowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Poland-GDR Joint Economic Committee (Democratic Party); Army General Florian Siwicki, defense minister (PZPR); Jozef Czyrek, minister of state in the President's Office (PZPR); Tadeusz Fiszbach, vice marshal of the Sejm (PZPR); Andrej Wielowieyski, vice marshal of the Senate (Solidarity Citizens' Committee); and Bronislaw Geremek, chairman of the Citizens' Committee Group in the parliament, with whom Egon Krenz had a long talk on the sidelines of the luncheon.

This afternoon the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, was Egon Krenz' talks partner. In the talk, which was characterized by frankness and mutual understanding, questions of the internal political development in both countries and the further shaping of bilateral relations were discussed. The politicians briefed one another on the current tasks in the field of economic and social policy in the GDR and Poland. They stressed the importance here of creative work by the government, to mobilize the potentials and resources in their countries in order to solve sociopolitical questions.

Egon Krenz pointed to the significance of further shaping and renewing socialist society in the GDR and emphasized the need for reforms to promote this process.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki spoke about the efforts of his government to rapidly resolve the complicated situation in the country. Checking inflation and the transition to a market economy should create the necessary conditions for this.

The politicians spoke out in favor of the further development of stable state relations. In this the interests of both partners must be the starting point and the concrete usefulness for citizens of both the GDR and Poland must be increased. Economic cooperation plays a decisive role in this.

Prime Minister Mazowiecki made a plea for radical changes in cooperation with the CEMA framework. Moreover, he supports joint initiatives to solve ecological problems in Europe.

The interlocutors agreed that further deepening cooperation in all spheres not only serves the prosperous development of both states, but at the same time is an important factor in security and peace on the European continent.

The meeting between Egon Krenz and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, in the Central Committee building focused on the intensification of the close cooperation between the SED and PZPR in the current conditions of both parties' struggles; on questions of deepening mutual understanding and trust; and on an exchange of information and experience regarding the reform processes and the changes in the GDR and Poland linked to them. The SED and the PZPR want to contribute actively, and with many initiatives, to deepening all-round cooperation between the governments, parliaments, and state and social institutions, in order to increase more perceptibly the mutual usefulness for the citizens of both countries that results from this.

Egon Krenz and Mieczyslaw Rakowski agreed that the effective shaping of party relations demands that the forms which have proven themselves in practice be continued, and that at the same time new methods of acting together in all spheres of society be developed. In this spirit, focal points of an agreement on the exchange of delegations and experiences between the SED and the PZPR in 1990/91 were marked out. They concern, inter alia, the exchange of views and the imparting of experiences on all levels, contacts between the parliamentary groups of both parties, more effective collaboration between areas and voivodships, and similarly between party organizations of the districts, cities, enterprises and institutions.

A special matter of concern concerned the promotion of the varied get-together between the young generation within the framework of their joint friendship associations.

Egon Krenz emphasized the vital interest of the GDR in Poland's stable development. Mieczyslaw Rakowski emphasized that the strengthening of the GDR as a bastion against all revanchist endeavors is of common all-national significance for all political forces in Poland, irrespective of their ideological differences.

Immediately before his departure to the airport, Egon Krenz met representatives from Polish youth associations. On their behalf Zbigniew Glapa, deputy chairman of the Committee for Youth and Physical Education in the Council of Ministers, thanked the GDR for the currently 7 years of childrens' and youth exchanges which have been carried out. In December in Warsaw further steps to improve this are to be discussed at a session of the joint friendship council. Egon Krenz gave the assurance that the GDR, and he personally, further support investment in the future.

Immediately before his return flight Egon Krenz stated to the domestic and foreign press, who have devoted an extraordinary amount of attention to the working visit of the GDR politician, that he is very satisfied with his talks in Warsaw. He has gained very good experiences for resolving joint tasks in securing peace and consolidating the GDR and Poland.

At the airport the guest was seen off by President Jaruzelski; First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Rakowski; State Minister Czyrek; and First Deputy Foreign Minister Kulski. These personalities, along with Premier Mazowiecki, had also welcomed Egon Krenz on his arrival at midday in the Polish capital.

PAP Report

LD0211234689 Warsaw PAP in English
2130 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 2—Chairman of the GDR Council of State and SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] CC [Central Committee] general secretary Egon Krenz paid a working visit of friendship to Poland today at the invitation from Poland's supreme authorities.

The visit was paid in the spirit of mutual confidence and in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Jaruzelski

President Wojciech Jaruzelski and Egon Krenz discussed the state of bilateral relations of friendship and Polish-GDR good-neighbourly cooperation in all areas. They stressed their will to continue cooperation of both countries based on partnership, pointing to the convergence of interests in broadening economic ties, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation and contacts among people, including a holiday exchange of children and youth conducted on a broad scale for several years.

Wojciech Jaruzelski assured Egon Krenz about the durability of Polish policy towards the GDR and support for actions to strengthen international position and successful and sovereign development of that state. At the same time, he stressed great significance of the fact that Poland and the GDR were invariably guided by the principle of inviolability of borders and consolidation of european security.

Pointing to the need for constant exchange of experiences between be-friended states, both interlocutors also stressed mutual respect for different roads and experiences in solving fundamental problems of the socio-economic development of every country.

Talks With Premier

Egon Krenz met Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki and the latter repeated a declaration of Poland respecting alliances it had signed. Both sides voiced satisfaction that Egon Krenz had paid his visit to Poland so swiftly. Both interlocutors voiced their desire to develop all-round relations and stressed their intention to continue reforms, pointing to a different character of the situation in both countries.

Both sides pointed to the need for dialogue and the role of churches in the process of political changes. They also agreed that the basing of mutual relations on the principles of pragmatism and common interests would ensure them greater stability and would facilitate genuine rapprochement of societies.

Meeting With Journalists

Immediately after this meeting, Egon Krenz told journalists that he had discussed all problems concerning GDR-Polish relations during his talks with Premier Mazowiecki. To me, this was a new and good experience. We had very frank talks and examined primarily economic cooperation, political relations and international questions. Examining the Odra and Nysa border, I stressed that we had recognized this border from the very beginning and started actively defending it and also today we reject all discussions on this topic. It is important for Europe and the world to be stable.

Asked what Polish experiences he would like to put into effect in his country, Egon Krenz replied that his visit lasted only several hours and he could not yet use hard facts. I said that we could learn from each other and that this concerned all socialist states in general.

Premier Mazowiecki confirmed Krenz's words about the openness of the talks they had. The atmosphere of these talks was good and they concerned cooperation, better understanding of the two societies with each other, broader social base for our mutual relations and joint initiatives in economic cooperation as part of the CMEA. We discussed also ecological questions.

Meeting With Rakowski

Also today, SED CC General Secretary and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Egon Krenz met PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] CC [Central Committee] First Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The PUWP CC first secretary pointed out that the PUWP came out for putting into effect sweeping socio-political changes. The PUWP seeks such new roads of shaping values of socialism that would ensure broad social support to the PUWP programme.

The SED CC general secretary presented steps taken by the SED to promote the process of renewal and strengthening of socialism in the GDR and discussed preparations for the 10th SED Plenum.

Referring to international situation and prospects for the development of cooperation in Europe, Rakowski and Krenz stressed the need for close cooperation between the PUWP and the SED and all Polish and GDR social forces in strengthening friendship, mutual understanding and all-round support.

Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary Leszek Miller took part in the meeting held in a constructive, open and party atmosphere.

After his talks at the PUWP CC headquarters, the SED CC general secretary told journalists that he and his interlocutors reached agreement on all questions under discussion. Voicing satisfaction over his meeting with Rakowski, Krenz said: "We agree that we want to continue developing relations between our parties and will carry on the exchange of experiences. We want the exchange of youth to reach a higher level as it is an initiative of the PUWP and the SED."

The PUWP CC first secretary said that he had told his guest about Poland's political situation and the PUWP experiences in the process of renewing political and economic structures. My interlocutor, whom I know from previous meetings, is a man who guarantees the implementation of processes in economic and social policy in the GDR which are demanded by society of that state. I consider him a man who should be trusted in all these questions that concern the restructuring of socio-economic relations in our neighbours. Krenz is an ardent follower of close cooperation with Poland and is aware of how greatly important is the existence of the GDR for Poland, Rakowski said.

Before leaving Warsaw, Egon Krenz met a group of Polish youth that had taken part in an inter-governmental exchange of young people from both countries.

Johanes Meets Poland's Skubiszewski in Warsaw

*LD2710222189 Prague CTK in English
2047 GMT 27 Oct 89*

[Text] Warsaw Oct 27 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak and Polish Foreign Ministers Jaromir Johanes and Krzysztof Skubiszewski pointed to a number of positive results in the two countries' cooperation, at their meeting here today.

The two representatives emphasized that the solving of open questions, mainly in environmental protection and tourism, is in the interest of the preservation and strengthening of friendship between the two countries' peoples. They stressed the necessity of new modern forms and methods of cooperation in economic relations.

Discussing international issues, Jaromir Johanes and Krzysztof Skubiszewski stated that the results of the session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee are another concrete step on the path towards Europe of confidence, stability and broad international cooperation and a contribution to the strengthening of joint actions of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

Daily Calls for Full Facts on Kohl's Visit

*AU0211175489 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU
in Polish 30 Oct 89 p 4*

[Rudolf Hoffman commentary: "The Insistence on Saint Anne's Hill"]

[Excerpts] With the approaching visit of Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, in Poland, there is mounting interest here in the program of this visit and the official documents that are to be signed by the premiers of the two countries.

It is with some regret that one has to point out that while West German society is being informed continuously on the latest state of developments and preparations for the visit and the agreements reached by the plenipotentiaries of the premiers of the two countries, Mieczyslaw Pszon and Horst Teltschik, Polish society is only getting the barest minimum of information about the upcoming visit. What makes this state of affairs even worse is the fact that our plenipotentiary gave an interview for the conservative DIE WELT, in which he disclosed many details concerning the projected packet of documentation and the compromises made by the Polish side in the agreement reached with the West Germans, about which the majority of Poles know nothing.

It transpires from the DIE WELT interview, that many of the concessions that were made by Mieczyslaw Pszon were only made possible—as he himself admits—because of the change of government in Warsaw and the formation of a "new government of Solidarity." One of these concessions, for example, concerns the bypassing of the matter of reparations for the forced labor that several million Poles had to do in the Third Reich.

After the appearance of the interview in DIE WELT (6 October), TRYBUNA LUDU approached the competent Polish Government authorities in its quest for hard information about the points agreed to in the negotiations. We put forward four questions concerning: first, the program of Chancellor Kohl's visit in Poland; second, the interview given by Mieczyslaw Pszon for DIE WELT; three, the contents of the declaration which is to be signed in Warsaw; and four, a confirmation of the inviolability of our western frontier.

These questions were submitted by the author of this article to the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the premier's plenipotentiary who negotiated with Chancellor Kohl's plenipotentiary, the Polish Government spokesperson, and to the Minister without Portfolio and Head of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

The first of these persons refused to comment saying he was not competent to do so, as regards his function in relation to the premier's plenipotentiary. [passage omitted]

After a week, I was able to reach Mieczyslaw Pszon in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Again, he was very busy. He had returned to Warsaw the previous day, but had not contacted me, or the paper. He stated he was returning to Bonn in an hour. His flight to the FRG had been moved up a day.

Given this situation, I turned to the government press spokesperson, including a list of the mentioned questions, and requesting an interview with the minister. After a few days somebody from the Government Press Bureau telephoned me stating that Mrs. Niezabitowska must first consult the relevant papers and would then decide whether she could answer my questions. I have heard nothing since.

I tried my luck with the minister without portfolio and head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, sending him my list and an accompanying request for an interview. Here again I was disappointed. I was informed by telephone that the minister had acquainted himself with my questions, was now considering the issues and would answer in due course. There has been resounding silence ever since.

When we put forward our questions, we were not aware of the facts that will undoubtedly stagger the Poles. Our Bonn correspondent reports that the program of Chancellor Kohl's visit includes a mass in German in the convent on Saint Anne's Hill. While there, the Chancellor will take "the opportunity" to meet the representatives of the "German minority" in Poland.

Mieczyslaw Pszon's agreement to such a suggestion is a scandal. Such an attitude must give rise to the strongest protest. How are the participants of the Silesian uprising and other people to react to this?

Saint Anne's Hill is a place that has witnessed the spilling of insurgents blood who fought to preserve the Polishness of these lands. It is a symbol of Silesia's attachment to Poland, a site of religious and patriotic significance for Poles.

How could one make these sorts of concessions? Our society has a right to know the content of the agreements that were reached in the Pszon-Teltschik negotiations. It has a right to know in whose name this concession that slights the memory of the Silesian insurgents and the patriotic feelings of the inhabitants of these lands, was made.

The process of real and full normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, is such an important matter that Polish society has a right to know the facts.

It would be a good thing if the members of the Polish United Workers Party Deputies Club were to raise this issue in the Sejm, and if the two chambers—the Sejm and the Senate—make public their position on the subject of these agreements.

DPA Cited on Change in Kohl's Poland Itinerary

LD0211234389 Warsaw PAP in English
2221 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Bonn, Nov. 2—FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave up his plans to take part, during his visit to Poland, in a mass which was to be celebrated in German in a church at St. Anne Hill, DPA agency said today.

DPA's based its report on the text of information which is to be printed in the Friday edition of "FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU".

According to "FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU", Kohl announced his decision to withdraw from his plan to visit St. Anne Hill during a phone talk held with Premier Mazowiecki on Thursday.

The daily added that chancellor's personal plenipotentiary Horst Teltschik, who arrived in Warsaw today, is to arrange with the Polish side the final programme of Helmut Kohl's visit.

Walesa News Conference on U.S. Trip, Foreign Aid

LD0211223489 Warsaw PAP in English
2112 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Gdansk, Nov. 2—Lech Walesa met here today with journalists at his weekly press conference. In connection with Piotr Nowina-Konopka's appointment to the post of minister of state, his duties of spokesman for the Solidarnosc leader were taken over by Jaroslaw Kurski, a journalist of the "TYGODNIK GDANSKI" weekly.

Walesa's Planned Visits

The new spokesman told journalists about Walesa's tour of Canada, the U.S. and Venezuela planned from November 10 to 22. The programme of the visit to the U.S. includes Walesa's trips to Washington, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. He is to meet with President Bush and American politicians and deliver a speech in the Congress. He will visit trade unions that are on friendly terms with Solidarnosc, hold talks with representatives of the World Jewish Congress, of American Polonia, of economic circles. He will meet with representatives of the Catholic Church in the USA.

In Venezuela, alongside numerous meetings with the president, politicians, businessmen, Polonia, trade unionists, Lech Walesa is to take part in a congress of the World Confederation of Labour.

It will be my most difficult trip, Walesa said. I want to encourage Americns to take share in our reforms also now, under conditions of system changes in Poland when we need examples and assistance.

On Cooperation With West

I am not satisfied with that type of assistance, Walesa underlined commenting on the announced delivery of American grain to the port of Gdynia, because I care more about Polish-American economic cooperation.

Walesa did not argue with Western businessmen's opinions quoted by journalists that encouragement to make business in Poland was not accompanied by adequate openness to cooperation on the part of Polish firms.

I have always said, Walesa recalled, that our cadres in industry are unprepared and I have called for speeding up the process. We are making lists of Polish enterprises interested (in cooperation), we collect offers.

Cooperation With KPN

Asked about prospects for Solidarnosc cooperation with the Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN), Walesa said: We will cooperate with every serious partner as concerns programme and organization. I like KPN slogan "Free Poland" but so far there is a void behind it yet to be filled.

Situation in GDR

Asked to assess the situation in the GDR, Lech Walesa stated that nobody should interfere in their affairs. Societies are able to solve their problems by themselves and they need no interference from the outside. Let them develop and reform themselves.

Walesa in Shipyard

Explaining his motives for taking the post of Solidarnosc leader in Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, Walesa stressed that he had undergone the procedure of democratic election at the "bottom" because he feels needed in the shipyard.

For political reasons it is good to have a base behind you. I will not strive for the leadership in the region, he also stressed, but I want to do my job well so if there is such a need, if it turns out to be the most advantageous thing, you never know.

Sejm Speaker Thanks U.S. for Aid Bill

LD0211144189 Warsaw PAP in English 1220 GMT 2 Nov 89

[By PAP Correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Nov. 2—Sejm (Lower House) Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz started a visit here on Nov 1. The aim of the visit is to establish closer contacts with the American Congress and discuss some aspects of Polish-U.S. relations.

Kozakiewicz stressed that the American initiative to grant aid to Poland not only was of immense economic importance for that country but may also set a good and effective example for other states which, declaring assistance, had not undertaken any practical moves so far. Many countries, considering whether to help Poland, have been waiting for the U.S. to give an encouraging signal.

On behalf of the Polish Sejm Kozakiewicz thanked Thomas Foley, speaker of the House of Representatives, for the House's adoption of the bill of a non-repayable 837 million dollar aid for Poland.

Foley told the Polish Sejm speaker that the Congress was going to shortly send a group of legislative experts to Poland to specify the range of issues that might be solved with the help of the congress.

The Sejm speaker invited Foley to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Solidarity's Walesa To Visit UK 29 Nov-3 Dec

LD0111215689 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 1 Nov 89

[By PAP correspondent Mariusz Kuklinski]

[Text] London, Nov. 1—Leader of NSZZ Solidarnosc Lech Walesa is to visit Great Britain between November 29 and December 3 at the invitation from the British Trade Union Congress (TUC), it has been announced here.

Lech Walesa is, among other things, to take part in a session of the Executive Council of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in London. Lech Walesa is also to meet with top British politicians.

Credit Purchases of Food Begin 2 Nov

LD0211115389 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Credit purchases of edible grain, wheat, and rye begin throughout Poland today. For the grain delivered by the end of the year farmers will be paid after 6 months at the earliest and until December 1990. The amount will be calculated on the basis of prices in force during the month preceding the payment date. The grain loan is a response to an initiative by farmers who, supporting Tadeusz Mazowiecki's government, offered to deliver the grain and to get paid later.

PAP Reviews 30 Oct Sejm Session

LD3110001189 Warsaw PAP in English 1803 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 30—The Polish Sejm (parliament's lower chamber) met this morning to examine draft amendments to this year's budgetary law and the related draft resolution presented by the Sejm Committee for Economic Policy, Plan and Budget.

The discussion on amendments to the budgetary law for 1989, which, this time, is not a provisional one, opened with an address by vice premier and Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz.

Speaking on behalf of the economic policy, budget and finance committees as well as the legislative committee deputy Jan Rajtar, reported that in spite of some reservations the Sejm committees introduced no changes in the volume of incomes and spendings proposed by the government. Thus, it was accepted that the state's budget incomes this year will amount to 29.7 trillion zlotys (or will be higher by 12.4 trillion zlotys), expenditures - to 34.4 trillion zloties (or will be bigger by 16.2 trillion zlotys) while the budget deficit will amount by the end of the year to 4.7 trillion zlotys (against the earlier planned 1 trillion).

In the discussion which followed deputy Maria Stolzman of the OKP Citizens' Parliamentary Club expressed its support for the government bill.

Deputy Herbert Gabrys speaking on behalf of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Club stressed that despite many doubts members of the PUWP Club will do nothing to prevent the Sejm from passing the bill.

The draft law is of more fiscal nature than providing incentive for production growth, deputy Ludomir Gozdzikiewicz said on behalf of the UPP floor. The draft is principally anti-inflational, he said.

Speaking on behalf of the DP floor group Miroslaw Nowakowski positively evaluated the announced emission of subscription for state treasury bonds and the grain loan also announced in the draft law. He said, however, that the basic elements of the budget's construction are not innovatory.

Deputy Bonawentura Ziemba of PAX, said that if the planned reduction of the budget deficit is reached, the government's economic policy which leads to a better financial situation of the state will bring the expected results. But the potential of the proposed budget feeding sources is not quite clear.

Deputy Jan Blachnio of the UCHS opined that the government-adopted direction of economic changes which consists in reducing consumption by ¼ and increasing labour productivity is objectively right.

Deputy Wojciech Polak of PZKS recognized as the most urgent task, apart from budgetary problems, reaching of market balance and curbing inflation. That should be reached by way of matching incomes and supplies, as well as higher productivity.

Deputy Ryszard Bugaj of the OKP said that for the first time have an opportunity to examine materials of a much better professional standard and containing previously inaccessible information, like spendings for national economy and security.

Bugaj pointed to the fact that solving such questions as determination of ceiling to budgetary subsidies, equal-footing of all economic sectors, and setting limits to priorities accompanying enhanced transformations of the structure of ownership in the economy.

PUWP deputy Michal Zbylyut stressed that some 4.5 million Poles are needing financial support to buy food. The deputy said that those patient people, ready for sacrifice to support the construction of a new Polish order, must be told what and when can they expect. The deputy appealed to prime minister for such a declaration.

Another PUWP deputy Jan Sroczynski voiced concern over the reductions in investment outlays, especially in the context of the needs of education, science, and health service. He proposed to stop subsidizing the state insuranced agency ZUS.

Taking part in the discussion, vice-president of the Narodowy Bank Polski (NBP) Leszek Urbanowicz said that the NBP guaranteed that the budget deficit fixed at 4.7 trillion zloties would not be exceeded.

The Sejm adopted a law amending the 1989 Budget Law, the Banking Law and the Law regulating other questions linked to the state finances (with 4 votes against and 35 abstentions). The Sejm passed also a resolution on some principles of implementing the State Budget (with 12 votes against and 28 abstentions.

Draft Amending the Law on Courts

In the next item of the debates' agenda, the Sejm examined in the first reading a draft amending the law on the system of common courts, the law on the supreme court, the law on the chief administrative court and the law on the notariate. The draft was presented by Justice Minister Aleksander Bentkowski.

In the discussion, Sejm Deputy Janusz Szymanski of the PUWP said that a proposal to suspend the judges' membership of parties in the period of holding this post by them was a question requiring an in-depth examination.

Saying that the draft generally deserved to be positively sized up, Sejm deputy Emilia Pogonowska-Jucha of the UPP stressed that judges should, as all other citizens, have the right to political activeness and to self-fulfilment in this area.

Participants in the discussion (13 deputies) pointed out that judges should, as all citizens, have the right to be politically active, as it will be impossible to decree their independence.

Arguments were also raised that not only judges but also assessors should suspend their party membership for the time of fulfilling their duties.

The Sejm sent draft law on this question to the justice and legislative committees. The election of six judges of the constitutional tribunal to replace these members of the tribunal whose term of office expires on December 1 was to have been the last item of the debates. In view of the absence of the Quorum, the deputies decided to postpone this item to the next Sejm meeting.

Mazowiecki Chairs Council of Ministers Session

LD3110233689 Warsaw PAP in English
2154 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 31—The Council of Ministers held a meeting presided over by Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki today, adopting a draft law on countering monopolistic practices.

Draft Anti-Monopoly Law

The draft envisages the creation of a separate central anti-monopolistic office directly subordinated to the Council of Ministers which will motion to economic courts to apply appropriate sanctions.

The division of economic units enjoying a dominating position will be simplified and boosted as an instrument of anti-monopolistic policy.

Situation in Agriculture and Food Economy

The Council of Ministers assessed the current determinants of the development of agriculture and the food economy. Basing on the experience of other countries and on conclusions stemming from the first period of introducing a food market in Poland, the government agreed on an efficient system of additional support of the agro-food market from the state was necessary.

Office of Minister of Communication

The Council of Ministers adopted a draft law on setting up of the Office of Minister of Communications which is the consequence of the decision to break up the Ministry of Transportation, Shipping and Communications.

The creation of an independent Ministry of Communications is an implementation of the premier's announcement that the rank of communications in the system of the national economy will be upgraded in line with the provisions of the government economic program.

As a consequence of the division of the Ministry of Transportation, Shipping and Communications, a draft law was also adopted on the Office of Minister of Transportation and the Maritime Economy. It will cover issues of land, air, sea and inland transportation and the maritime economy: shipping, ports, repair yards and fishery.

Solidarity's Geremek Cited on 'Civil War' Threat

PM0211161589 Madrid DIARIO 16 in Spanish 11 Oct 89 p 22

[Interview with Solidarity parliamentary group leader Bronislaw Geremek by Enrique Clemente in Warsaw; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Clemente] Are there substantial differences within the parliamentary group which you head?

[Geremek] Various groups and interests are represented among Solidarity's parliamentary representatives—not just differing among themselves but in open conflict. There are industrialists and workers, people from the cities and from the countryside, representatives of the liberal line and of worker self-management. But, despite this, there is unity in the parliamentary group on the plan for transition to democracy and a new economy. This program has the support both of the Solidarity trade union and of the parliamentary group, and also of the government. That is how unity is expressed.

[Clemente] But will it be possible to maintain that unity for long?

[Geremek] I do not know. It is very important to maintain this unity until the local elections are held, and we would like these elections to take place next year. Groups may be formed within Solidarity, but this internal unity around the program exists, and this will last for the next few years. The next goal will be the parliamentary elections, and for them pluralist forces, political parties, must be prepared.

As a result of 45 years of communist rule, there is a lack of interest in people proclaiming themselves to be a political party. When this is mentioned, people think of the communist party. Politics as such arouses distrust in society. On the other hand, Solidarity creates trust in being a trade union—not a party.

[Clemente] Lech Walesa has raised the possibility of the Polish people confronting each other in a civil war if the economic reforms under way fail. What is your opinion? Do you believe that the Polish people will understand the sacrifices required by the tough adjustment plan which is being announced?

[Geremek] There is no other solution; the hypothesis that they will understand the situation must be accepted. I believe that Polish society can believe in Solidarity, and there is nobody else. Solidarity can secure from Polish society its approval and its self-sacrifice. However, it is true that there is the threat of a civil war, as Lech Walesa has said.

Social demagoguery is having a considerable effect. The communist trade union (National Trade Union Accord) activists, as well as groups within the communist party, could exploit the tense situation in the country and cause a social explosion. I hope that it will not come to this; that Solidarity and the church are able to control the situation. [Passage omitted]

Statement Against Political Party Law Issued

LD3110212389 Warsaw PAP in English 1957 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 31—The Polish Press Agency received a statement from the Provisional National Committee of the Polish Socialist Party and a grouping called "All-Poland Committee for Farmers' Resistance and Political Group Self-Determination" which expresses a protest against the planned law on political parties. The statement reads as follows:

"This law is contradictory to the Polish political tradition. The lack of such a law during the inter-war period was thought to be a guarantee of political freedoms, especially after the appearance of non-democratic tendencies in the late 1930s. We demand a full freedom of creating political parties. These parties have to have a possibility of the unrestricted presenting of alternative programmes. The society itself should decide in free elections what programme wins its support," the statement concludes.

New Chairman of Stage Artists Union Elected

LD3110162189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] There were difficulties with electing a chairman of the Union of Polish Stage Artists [ZASP] during the union's 42d extraordinary general assembly. Six of the seven people put forward refused to stand for the post. They were: Aleksander Bardini, Kazimierz Dejmek, Jan Englert, Maciej Englert, Zofia Kucowna, and Andrezej Lapicki. The only one to agree was Gustav Holoubek, who received 72 votes; the required majority was 79 votes.

Andrzej Lapicki agreed to run in the ballot and he was elected the new chairman of ZASP.

Wroclaw Paper Explains New Editorial Policy

PM0111144689 Wroclaw SLOWO POLSKIE in Polish 7-8 Oct 89 p 1

[Editorial statement, signed by Romuald Gomerski, under the rubric "A Word for the Week": "A Daily For Everyone"]

[Text] Today for the first time our masthead carries the subtitle "Lower Silesian Daily for the Electorate." Attentive readers will not be taken aback by this change. We are simply continuing the line we first announced in last New Year's issue. We committed ourselves to introducing a kind of "house specialty" in the form of articles dealing with people's councils and local self-government issues. "We interpret our commitment even more broadly than this: We want to be a paper for the electorate," were our exact words then. To justify our decision, we wrote: "Time has doubled its pace these days. The tempo of the changes occurring in the country's sociopolitical life is astounding. As usual in such circumstances, some keep pace with the transformations while others drag their feet in the tail end. It is our firm desire to be in the company of the former. This is how we understand our duty as journalists."

Having kept faith with this declaration, we attempted for many months to bring the issues and problems of people's rule at local level closer to our readers. We are only too aware of the existing limitations on the activity of people's councils. But we can still do much good even before we get rid of the tight straitjacket we have worn for such a long time. A lot depends on the people themselves, on their initiative and active involvement. Life also shows us many positive examples. The changes which are about to take place will probably turn the existing patterns of local authority rule upside down. The newly proclaimed ideals of local self-government, with their principles of autonomy and enfranchisement, are close to people's hearts. It is our earnest desire to keep pace with these transformations. This is why we have decided at this precise moment to add the motto "Lower Silesian Daily for the Electorate." In other words, we want to be a paper for everyone.

It is appropriate to recall at this point that as a regional paper we are, first and foremost, obliged to provide comprehensive and all-inclusive information on all aspects of public life in Lower Silesia, in the country, and throughout the world. We want this information to be timely, reliable, and objective. Our task is made easier by the fact that we are not an organ of any party, association, organization, or social movement. Our principal guideline is the service of the nation and the state. We fit easily into our sponsor's broad publishing formula, which embraces publications representing an extensive and varying range of profiles. Consequently, we will carefully avoid aiming for one and the same target. Even though the term "pluralism" has become a bit hackneyed by now, it still reflects the true nature of our campaign. Indeed, we want to be pluralistic through and through.

Naturally, we will continue to practise all forms of journalism, including the article and the commentary. However, we could not claim to be true journalists if we failed to voice our views on the events taking place around us. It is up to our readers to accept or reject our opinions. No one holds the patent for wisdom, and we do not claim to have it either. Experience tells us that the public is still only partly aware of this truth. We receive letters in which our adversaries attempt to thrust their opinions on us as the only correct views to hold. We have printed, and we will continue to print, such letters too—letters which express opinions differing from those of our individual journalists or the editorial staff as a whole. On the other hand, authors of letters expressing extreme views should not count on their publication regardless of which side they are on. This issue is, in any case, much wider than the publication of readers' letters. It involves questions of the fundamental ethics of expression, including political expression and political ethics. It deserves to be discussed in a separate article.

Monumental changes have taken place in our country since we first announced our intention to become a paper for the electorate. While we intend to preserve our identity, SLOWO POLSKIE must also swim with the tide. Having, as it were, put our money on local communities, we appointed a programming council composed of councillors and activists involved in the work of people's councils whom we asked to cooperate with us in creating and editing the relevant parts of our paper. We now perceive the need to invite experts in the field of local self-government structures who are involved in the work of citizens' committees in Lower Silesian Voivodships to join our programming council. We have already advertised this offer. Regardless of its outcome, we will remain open to all initiatives concerning this question, which is of paramount importance to our society.

Grand National Assembly Endorses Programs

AU2710195489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 27 Oct 89

["Proceedings of the Grand National Assembly Session (II)"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/10/1989—During its afternoon meeting the Grand National Assembly [GNA] unanimously approved the government's report on the implementation of the national plan for the nine months elapsed from this year and the measures for the fulfillment of provisions for the fourth trimester and the year 1989 as a whole, as well as the programme for self-management and self-sufficiency to secure the population's fine supply with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990 with the amendments the deputies suggested.

The bills still on the agenda are to be examined by the GNA specialty standing commissions and submitted for debate to the legislative forum during its current session.

Dascalescu on Plan Fulfillment

AU3110182389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Oct 89 p 2

["Government Report on the Fulfillment of the Uniform National Plan for the First 9 Months and on Measures to Fulfill the Plan Provisions for the Fourth Quarter and the Whole of 1989; and Report on the Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency Program Aimed at Guaranteeing the Proper Supplies of Agricultural Produce, Foodstuffs, and Industrial Consumption Goods in 1990—Read by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the Government" at the proceedings of the Grand National Assembly in Bucharest on 27 October]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and esteemed comrade deputies: On behalf of the government, please permit me to present at this Grand National Assembly session the report on the fulfillment of plan tasks and on measures to commendably implement the plan provisions for the fourth quarter and for the whole of 1989, as well as the report on the self-management and self-sufficiency program aimed at guaranteeing our population proper supplies of agricultural produce, foodstuffs, and industrial consumer goods in 1990.

We are still impressed by the masterly speech made by our beloved leader at the recent enlarged plenum of the Central Committee, a political event of particular significance in our people's life which is an organic part and parcel of the extensive political-organizational activity aimed at commendably fulfilling plan tasks, at meeting the 14th RCP Congress with fresh and noteworthy successes, and at fulfilling tasks set and recommendations made by our excellent strategist of building communism in our homeland, the president of socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Once again I want to avail myself of this opportunity to express boundless joy and complete adherence to the decision to re-elect the most beloved son of the people, the exceptional revolutionary leader, the untiring promoter of Romania's independence and sovereignty, the consistent fighter for socialism, peace, and cooperation, and the prominent figure of the present-day political world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the supreme position of party secretary general. This is a fundamental historic option for our party and people and a sure guarantee for successfully fulfilling the great targets aimed at our homeland's development in general and our nation's unabated march forward toward the golden dream of mankind—communism.

The excellent speech made by the party secretary general at the plenum constitutes a priceless program of theoretical and practical value that excellently completes Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's monumental sociopolitical, economic, and philosophical work, thus going down as a noteworthy contribution to the creative development of the heritage of revolutionary thinking and to enriching the Romanian and world intellectual thesaurus. The tremendous number of ideas in this exceptional speech, which sums up, within a broad and concerted concept, the development strategy of the Romanian society, emphatically outlines the profound vision and revolutionary action of the party secretary general, as well as his decisive role in creatively applying the general truths of dialectical and historic materialism, and of scientific socialism to the specific conditions of our country's current development stage.

The revolutionary changes, unprecedented in scope, which Romania experienced in the wake of the historic Ninth RCP Congress confirm the correctness of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's original concept on the continuation of the process of building socialism with the people and for the people and on the vigorous affirmation of the workers revolutionary democracy in the process of molding the new and advanced man with a broad horizon of understanding and knowledge, the conscious builder of socialism and communism.

I want to emphasize that the original Romanian concept of building the comprehensively developed socialist society is a major contribution to the enrichment of the scientific theory and revolutionary practice of the workers class. It is based on the vigorous development of the forces of production, on the application of the revolutionary achievements of science and technology, and on perfecting production and social relations.

The current stage of building socialism in Romania means, according to our party's concept, the building of an advanced and highly profitable economy based on strengthening socialist, state, and cooperative ownership, on a modern industry and agriculture, on increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency in all areas, on the development of science, education, and culture, and on constantly improving the standard of living and vigorously affirming the human personality.

An excellent confirmation of our Communist Party's policy, that demonstrates the vigor and potential of the Romanian economy, is the elimination of the foreign debt, an action of great prestige and wide international acclaim that marked our country's achievement of complete economic independence.

Esteemed comrades, in the period that has elapsed since the beginning of this year, the working people's collectives in all branches and sectors of the economy carried out an intensive activity to fulfill the plan provisions and firmly implement the guidelines and tasks put forward by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to effectively capitalize on our country's productive potential, put into operation new production units, reduce consumption and better capitalize on material and energy resources, and to substantially increase economic efficiency.

Within this framework, industrial commodity production increased by almost 7 percent and net production by 8 percent in the first 9 months compared with the same period last year. The measures and programs for organizing and modernizing technologies on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology have been applied with positive results and labor productivity has increased while production costs have fallen. Firm action has been taken to identify new ways and means to enhance the role of intensive factors by improving the manufacture flow, the preparation, launching, and supervision of the production process, and by making better use of machinery, equipment, and installations.

Despite all this, plan provisions have not been completely implemented; there have been some shortfalls in the balanced fulfillment of the itemized production in the extractive, energy, metallurgical, and chemical industry, in machine-building, and the light industry.

Certain shortfalls persisted in the putting into operation on schedule of new production units and in judiciously managing construction materials. Likewise, shortfalls were also obvious in the export production and in clearing customs where the majority of ministries are in arrears compared with the endorsed program. The incomplete fulfillment of plan tasks was mainly due to an insufficient concern by the councils coordinating the activity in branches, by the management in some ministries, central departments, and enterprises, who did not get firmly involved in effectively solving the problems faced by units and who did not always take action to ensure a better organization of the production process and to introduce perfect order.

Esteemed comrades deputies, in drawing all necessary conclusions from the shortfalls obvious in the period that has elapsed since the beginning of this year, it is our duty to take firm action—in the spirit of the great requirements formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic—to properly apply the measures aimed at ensuring an enhanced responsibility of all management cadres in ministerial councils, central departments, the executive committees of people's councils, and up to the collective leadership bodies in enterprises—and to properly organize the production process, and strengthen order and discipline in all economic units. Thus we will ensure the successful conclusion of October and meet the 14th RCP Congress with noteworthy achievements worthy of the historic importance of this great event, and with the commendable fulfillment of the plan tasks for the fourth quarter and for the whole of 1989.

It is necessary for us to work with greater determination to completely implement the programs endorsed by the party leadership for the extractive industry. Very special measures have to be taken to make better use of underground equipment and equipment in quarries, to achieve the planned itemized production for coal, and especially for coking pit coal, to make sure that processing installations operate at planned parameters, and to provide all coal faces and other working positions with the necessary manpower. We will have to firmly intervene so as to ensure the deliveries of coal to power stations in the shortest time possible and to secure the planned winter stocks. In the case of crude oil and gas, we will take more energetic measures to thoroughly organize the drilling and extraction activity, to ensure that repair work is of good quality and performed on schedule and that all bore holes, which are in operation, are in good repair, and to speed up production tests and the putting into operation of new bore holes.

We will focus on creating the necessary conditions for properly fulfilling the tasks of the energy program endorsed for the winter by paying great attention to the completion, as soon as possible, of capital repair, to increasing the coal-fired power production, and by ensuring that our national energy system is operating at full capacity. We will take firm action in all branches and sectors of activity to strictly respect the consumption norms for fuel and power and to increase the utilization rate of reusable energy resources and of nonconventional energy sources.

In metallurgy and chemistry, branches that ensure basic materials for the whole economy, we will give priority to concerns with ensuring that all technological installations operate at full capacity in order to achieve the daily production levels stipulated by plan. Special attention has to be paid to strictly respecting the manufacturing and delivery programs, to delivering all products in terms of variety, type, and size, and to observing the contract and plan discipline.

Tasks of great importance rest on machine building and electrical engineering to urgently make up for arrears in the delivery of equipment and installations needed by investment projects to be put into operation this year, to achieve exemplary cooperation in lateral industries, fulfill the provisions regarding the manufacture of new products characterized by high performance, to replace non-ferrous metals, as well as expensive and lacking materials to a greater extent, and to substantially raise the technical and qualitative standard of products.

In the wood-processing industry, we will work to improve the structure of production and to primarily increase products characterized by low consumption, which make better use of the wood stock and of the other materials.

Special measures have to be taken in the light industry in order to diversify product variety, to better organize and program their being put into production by paying special attention to export production. We will more consistently follow how the programs for manufacturing quality products, which are characterized by low specific consumption and make better use of domestic raw materials, as well as of recoverable and reusable materials, are being implemented.

As Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized at the recent Central Committee plenum, in agriculture we have to work with greater determination to harvest, store, and preserve crops and all agricultural yields under the best of conditions and to do everything needed to set the basis for large yields next year. In the animal breeding sector, concerns will be oriented toward ensuring the necessary conditions for raising the planned livestock breeds, by making sure that the birth rate and the planned increase in weight are achieved, and by firmly applying all measures aimed at developing the fodder base.

In the area of investments, we have to take firmer measures to make up for arrears in the putting into operation of new production units, to intensify the rate of assembly work, improve the organization of the production process and of work on construction sites, and to ensure strict observance of consumption norms.

Esteemed comrades, the ministries, counties, central departments, enterprises, and all working people's collectives have to pay greater attention to the commendable fulfillment of the export plan, an essential condition for the further vigorous development of our homeland. In the period that is left of the current year, we have to work with greater determination to appropriately prepare the export production by allocating, for this purpose, all necessary resources on time. We will take care that exacting control is carried out throughout the manufacturing technological flow, so that our products meet the technical-qualitative parameters stipulated in the contracts concluded with our foreign partners. Special measures have to be taken to expedite the delivery and customs clearing of goods. In each enterprise we shall see to it that all problems, on which the delivery of products in stock and their transportation depend, will be solved effectively.

Proceeding from the guidelines and recommendations given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of our country, we will focus on the proper implementation of the measures stipulated in the programs for organizing and modernizing the production process and on the firm application of the principles of self-management and economic-financial self-administration. We have to make sure that all activities are carried out in a revolutionary spirit, so that each management cadre in the economy will completely fulfill his duty and will work toward a more determined and more responsible attitude toward work and the proper fulfillment of the plan provisions.

Special attention will be paid to consistently promoting what is new, to constantly improving product quality, and to raising the technical-operational performance of machines, so that we ensure a substantial increase in the share of peak technology products, and a greater sale of Romanian products on foreign markets.

We will work to constantly improve the qualification of all workers and to perfect their professional training by strictly observing technical norms and technological discipline, by making complete use of the work time, and by ensuring high efficiency in all areas.

We will take most determined measures to make products and activities characterized by losses profitable in the shortest time possible, and to eliminate any kind of waste and improper management of material and financial means entrusted to the working people's collectives. Within this framework, special attention has to be paid to greater consumption cuts in all areas, specifically in metallurgy, chemistry, construction materials, and light industry, to optimal technical-material supplies, to strictly respecting normed stocks, introducing all excess stocks into the economic flow, to accelerating the rotation rate of circulating capital, and to strengthening order and discipline in this field. We will work with greater determination to ensure the necessary conditions for the material balance of the plan by improving the profitability of the processing of raw and other materials, and by increasing the utilization rate of recoverable and reusable materials.

Esteemed comrades deputies, the extensive activity carried out by the party in all areas has rallied the efforts of the working people and the whole nation in building a comprehensively developed socialist society that ensures complete social justice and genuine conditions for constantly improving the material and cultural living standard of all of our people. The self-management and self-sufficiency program for 1990, formulated on the basis of the recommendations and under the direct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, a fact which reflects the constant care and concern of our party and state to ensure the proper supplies of agricultural products, foodstuffs, industrial consumer goods, and services for our people, is also part and parcel of all of this. In conformity with the provisions of this program, proper supplies of meat, fish, milk, milk products, edible oil, sugar and sugar products, vegetables, fruits, and other agricultural produce and foodstuffs will be ensured for our people, and substantial increases will be achieved compared with 1989. Worthy of mentioning is the fact that meat and meat products, fish and fish products, and other products stipulated in the program will exceed world norms by far.

To commendably reach the planned levels, it is necessary to work with great responsibility to fully implement plan provisions. For this purpose, daily we will check and take firm action so that ministries, central departments, enterprises, and people's councils completely fulfill their production tasks and their task of delivering all products to the state stocks in conformity with the self-sufficiency program provisions.

We will take firm measures to create the necessary conditions to ensure increased yields in state and cooperative agricultural units, to completely and smoothly deliver products to the state centralized stocks in accordance with the planned quantities for each county, and to increase the number of contracts and the procurement of agricultural produce and foodstuffs from people's own farms. We will firmly work to better organize trade and public catering, to strengthen discipline, to appropriately distribute commodities through trade outlets, and to strictly observe quality norms for all products earmarked for the smooth supply to our people. Special attention will be given to fulfilling the tasks regarding the development of public services in conformity with program provisions by placing greater stress on a greater variety of products and on better quality in order to meet our people's needs to a much greater extent compared with this year.

Esteemed comrade deputies, in expressing complete adherence to the wise policy promoted by our party, on behalf of the government, I want to assure the Grand National Assembly, and you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, that we will instill a more dynamic and exacting work style at all organizational levels of the national economy, being aware that without well-organized, guided, and controlled work one cannot achieve appropriate results.

We will work with intransigence, militancy, and responsibility to improve work in each ministry, central department, and enterprise, so that all socioeconomic activities will take place in conformity with the national uniform plan, in a revolutionary spirit, and in keeping with the requirements of the current stage in order to welcome the 14th RCP Congress—the congress of the victory of socialism in our country—with new and important achievements. We will do all that we can to properly implement the guidelines and recommendations of the party secretary general, the consistent revolutionary and founder of modern Socialist Romania, who, for almost 60 years, has devoted all his life and revolutionary activity to the struggle for the Romanian people's freedom and happiness, and to the cause of socialism and communism by leading our nation on the road to building the bright edifice of the socialist society, the great hero of our nation and of peace—Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Ceausescu Chairs Unity Front Plenum

AU2610185189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Oct 89

["Plenary Meeting of SDUF National Council"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/10/1989—Thursday, 26 October, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF).

The participants in the plenary meeting unanimously adopted the following agenda: debate on the Documents for the 14th RCP Congress, the Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency Programme for a Good Supply of the Population With Foodstuffs and Industrial Consumer Goods in 1990, the Calling of the Fourth SDUF Congress.

The plenum expressed adhesion to the proposal that Nicolae Ceausescu be reinvested with the highest party office at the great forum of the Romanian Communists.

Underscoring the special significance of the draft Programme-Directive and the Theses for the 14th Congress, the speakers showed that the aims and guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development, and the political principles that underline them provided for ever higher growth rates of the production in industry, agriculture and the other sectors of the national economy, for the best and highly efficient use of the rich material and human resources the Romanian society avails of the further growth of the national wealth, the consolidation of the socialist property and the advancement of science, education and culture.

Stress was laid on the major tasks incumbent on the SDUF organizations to broadly mobilize all categories of working people to exemplarily fulfill the plan for this year and the current five-year interval, just as the targets set in the programmatic documents due to be debated and endorsed at the 14th RCP Congress.

The debates evinced that the self-management and self-sufficiency programme reflected the steady concern of the RCP and Romanian state to ensure a proper supply of the population, to continually raise the standard of living, stressing that all conditions are in place for the implementation of the programme.

The participants in the plenary meeting showed full adhesion to the dynamic and constructive foreign policy of Socialist Romania, to President Nicolae Ceausescu's worldwide reverberating actions.

The participants adopted the Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the SDUF National Council on Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election to the supreme office of party general secretary at the 14th RCP Congress.

In connection with the documents for the 14th Party Congress, a Resolution of the SDUF National Council

Plenum was adopted with regard to a growing contribution of the component organizations to implementing the RCP's home and foreign policy.

The self-management and self-sufficiency programme for a good supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990 was also approved.

The participants in the meeting also endorsed a Resolution of the National Council on the calling of the Fourth SDUF Congress in the first half of February 1990.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

Addresses Plenum

AU2710115089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 27 Oct 89

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at the Plenary Meeting of the SDUF (Socialist Democracy and Unity Front) National Council"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/10/1989—Taking the floor on October 26 at the close of the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], president of Romania, SDUF chairman, appreciated the important role devolving to that body in the system of revolutionary worker democracy in Romania.

The fact that the problems to be discussed at the 14th congress of the party are debated with the whole people, by all bodies of revolutionary worker democracy, by the mass and public organizations, with all social categories, with all citizens of the country, the speaker stressed, tellingly expresses the broadly democratic character of the Romanian socialist system, the full unity of the whole people in building the most righteous socialist system, that ensure the true freedom, welfare and happiness of the people, its full participation in carrying through the whole home and foreign policy.

Stressing the place held in the Romanian society by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in which the Communist Party has an important role acknowledged under the statute as leading political force of all domains of activity, the speaker showed that the SDUF, all its bodies, the mass and public, cooperative organizations, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, all social categories, including the cults, made an active contribution to all achievements of the country. Precisely this unity and the contribution of all in their respective domains of activity, he said, were responsible for these achievements in raising our homeland onto its current development level.

The whole people's unity within the SDUF, the active participation of all organizations and social categories, the cults included, in the implementation of the country' development programs make the guarantee of Romania's firm advance and raising onto new summits of progress and civilization.

In this diversity the SDUF represents there are also diverse interests and conceptions about world and life, Nicolae Ceausescu noted, showing: But all this must in no way affect the unity and active participation of everybody in the accomplishment of the Romanian people's aspirations. Only those who do not understand or do not want to understand the Romanian people's interests may have a different attitude. All those who love their people, their homeland, irrespective of nationality, who do feel they are citizens of Socialist Romania, must work in full unity to build in Romania the most righteous society, to ensure a high level of civilization, of material and spiritual life, of welfare and happiness for our people and I repeat it to always ensure Romania's integrity, independence and sovereignty.

It is in this spirit that I understand also the resolution endorsed by the plenum of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front fully approving the master program of socioeconomic development of Romania in the ninth five-year period and in a longer run, by 2000-2010, as well as the adhesion to the decision on the election of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, the speaker said.

Referring to the decision of the plenary meeting to call the Fourth SDUF Congress at the beginning of next February, the speaker showed that it would have to occasion a wide debate in all organizations and all sectors, with the whole people on the matters of Romania's development.

True, he said, the documents endorsed by the 14th congress of the party will give a clear perspective, but they must be debated and we must further discuss how to work for their fulfillment, for ensuring the Romanian people's fastest possible advance in full unity on the road to a life of welfare and happiness. Recalling that next spring elections will be held for the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that all this require multilateral and intense activity from the National Council, from all bodies of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, from all organizations.

Unity Organization CC Holds Plenum 26 Oct

AU2610194489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/10/1989—Bucharest was the venue of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee [CC] of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization (SDUO), held on Thursday, October 26.

The participants in the plenum discussed the draft Programme-Directive and the Theses for the Fourteenth Congress of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party].

On behalf of the millions of SDUO members, the speakers highlighted that Romania's every outstanding success in the 45 years since the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation and, more particularly over the span of time elapsed since the Ninth RCP Congress, attested to the correctness of the RCP policy of creatively applying scientific socialism to specific realities in Romania, to the superiority of the socialist system set on the large socialist property.

Discussing the programme for self-management and self-sufficiency to secure the population's fine supply with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990 the speakers showed that programme was illustrative for the permanent concern of the RCP and the Romanian state for the ensurance of the population's fine supply, for a continuous rise in the whole people's standard of living.

The participants endorsed the Resolution of the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the SDUO concerning Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election to the highest office of party general secretary at the Fourteenth Congress of the RCP.

The SDUO plenum decided to call the Third All-Country Conference of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization in the first half of February 1990. The plenary also adopted unanimously the documents submitted for its debate.

The participants in the plenary meeting sent a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Dobrescu Praises Ceausescu at RCP Plenum

AU0211083789 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Oct 89 p 4

["Speech by Comrade Miu Dobrescu," member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, at the enlarged plenum of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, in Bucharest on 25 October]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: The fact that our Central Committee plenum is discussing problems of vital importance for socialist construction in our fatherland is proof of the particular attention paid by our brilliant leader and great revolutionary thinker, party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the political-ideological activity of further increasing the communist awareness of all working people, at a time of profound and large-scale changes in Romanian society.

The speech of great scientific exactness and overwhelming significance made by our party secretary general at this plenum is an ideological charter for our party and people, designed to illuminate our road toward communism, a road that will be defined at the forthcoming party congress.

Allow me to express once more, with particular respect and warm gratitude, the full endorsement of the millions of trade union members in our country for the Central Committee plenum decision on your re-election, great hero of the Romanian nation, to the supreme position as party secretary general, at the forthcoming 14th Congress. Like the whole nation, the trade union members consider your illustrious personality as an exemplary communist militant and devoted fighter for the achievement of the supreme ideals of the Romanian workers class and people, to whom you have devoted almost 60 years of self-denying and heroic work, to be a sure guarantee of the fatherland's unflinching march forward along the bright road of socialism and communism.

At the same time, the Central Committee plenum gives me the great opportunity to pay homage, on behalf of trade unions in Romania, to the most beloved daughter of our people, Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, a communist militant whose true faith is to untiringly serve the cause of the party and constantly supervise, with a high level of communist competence and exactingness, the efforts to ceaselessly increase the role of education, science, and culture, as dynamizing elements of our progress.

In the rich era of huge achievements inaugurated by the ninth party congress, we have scored achievements that will last for centuries. Of these achievements, the most important is the new man, the producer and end-user of everything that is built well and durably in the years of this glorious period of our forefathers' country, an era which bears the heroic name of "Nicolae Ceausescu."

With great vision, you have substantiated the strategy of the harmonious and balanced development of the forces of production throughout the country and created true humanism, thus ensuring equal conditions for raising the material and intellectual living standard of all the fatherland's inhabitants and for the free and creative assertion of the individual.

Your thesis of immense principled and practical value on building socialism with the people and for the people and with the nation and for the nation, a thesis emphasized once more at our current plenum, as well as the complex of our revolutionary workers democracy bodies conceived, organized, and continuously improved by you, within an original and unique system existing for more than 20 years in our country, have been fully borne out by life.

As a matter of fact, the implementation of these concepts worked out by you, comrade secretary general, on the basis of our social practice that you know better than anyone else, has stimulated the process of socialist construction and has given meaning and viability to socialism, this new and only system capable of ensuring our fatherland's fast progress and the free, dignified, and prosperous destiny of all nations in the world; this is an idea you strongly reiterated, comrade secretary general, at the current plenum.

We report to the plenum that, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, the trade union organizations are using a large number of forms and methods to ensure the patriotic and revolutionary education of their members, in order to mobilize the working people's ways of thinking and action in pooling their efforts to fulfill the fatherland's socioeconomic development plans in an exemplary manner, to resolutely combat retrograde manifestations which are still apparent, and to strengthen order and discipline.

In the daily activity of trade unions, we lay particular emphasis on stimulating the initiative of workers, mainly to save raw and other materials, energy, and fuel, increase productivity, and raise the technical and qualitative level of products, with a view to achieving the item-specified production, particularly the production earmarked for exports, under conditions of greater efficiency. We report to the plenum that, through such initiatives, this year we saved raw and other materials, energy, and fuel worth some 8 billion lei; the activity of "quality circles" resulted in the solution of 378,100 proposals on improving the quality of products, and the technical-scientific mass creative ventures organized together with the National Council for Science and Technology examined some 84,700 topics, the end result of which were some 8 billion lei's worth of profits in terms of economic efficiency.

Aware that there is still much left to be done for the trade unions to become more involved in the actual fulfillment of economic plan tasks and that there are still manifestations of routine and formalism in our activity in this sphere, we will take firm steps to develop the workers' spirit of responsibility to defend, strengthen, and develop the socialist property, which is the only sure foundation of the fatherland's development and of the ceaseless growth of the working people's material and intellectual living standard.

In the spirit of guidelines included in your brilliant speech, the trade union organizations will take more active and efficient steps to raise the political-ideological level of their members, so that they thoroughly know and master your impressive work and other party documents and better understand the historic and decisive role of our Communist Party in the life of contemporary Romanian society and in the efforts to unswervingly fulfill our people's aspirations for progress, freedom, independence, and sovereignty.

I would like to state at this plenum that party leadership is the source of the continuous growth of the organizational and political-educational capability of our country's trade unions in fulfilling their mission as the organization of the owners, producers, and end-users of the national wealth. Hence the firm commitment of trade unions to mobilize the efforts of their members to fulfill the country's socioeconomic development plans and contribute to the entire socialist construction in Romania. Therefore, we are baffled, to say the least, by certain ideas circulating in several socialist countries concerning the role of trade unions, particularly the relations between the party and trade unions, as some people keep talking about relations between partners in discussions, and even in disputes. As far as we are concerned, I declare with all conviction that only under the political leadership of party bodies and organizations can the trade unions fulfill the interests of their members, in accordance with the general interests of society. And we will follow this road without deviation.

Fully endorsing the provisions of the program on self-management and self-sufficiency with food products and industrial consumer items for 1990, I would like to express from this rostrum the warm gratitude of millions of working people for our beloved party and country leader, for his particular concern with the working and living conditions of the workers class and the whole nation. I assure you, much beloved and esteemed comrade secretary general, that the trade unions will become firmly involved, through working people's control teams, in the better distribution and administration of commodity funds and that they will show workers steadfastness and exactingness toward all those who try to violate our country's laws and your valuable recommendations on conducting a modern and civilized trade and services activity.

In conclusion, allow me to assure the plenum and yourself personally, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, and you, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, that the trade unions in our country will strive with all their political and organizational might to unflinchingly fulfill the plans and programs for the fatherland's socioeconomic development, thus properly welcoming the great historic event in the life of the party and state, the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Party's Growing Leading Role Reviewed

AU3010162289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1449 GMT 30 Oct 89

["Growing Leading Role of the Party—the Foundation of the Socialist Great Achievements"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/10/1989—Under the above headline, daily SCINTEIA editorializes in its October 29 issue on the importance of defining in harmony with the historical experience and with the new realities of today, with the materialist-dialectical and historical conception, the role and functions of the party in the concrete conditions of building the new system in our country, of events and tendencies in the contemporary world. The paper shows inter alia:

The fact that, by international statistics, Romania holds a prominent place in the world in point of development rates, while some data place Romania first as regards the socioeconomic development after the Second World War, consecrates the correctness and solid nature of a clear-sighted policy that harmonizes with the people's supreme interests. So, the assertion of the party's leading role is not the result of the manifestation of a subjective wish, but is imposed by the very realities of life, is the natural consequence of a law-like, objective process of historical development. This process, that has greatly gained in scope and profoundly revolutionary qualitative substance especially after the 9th Congress of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] (1965), was paralleled by a resolute struggle against dogmas, stiffness, against the "single model," against the mechanical copying of obsolete or superseded theses, against simplistic assessments, norms and patterns, against subservience and the underrating of our party's and people's life and fight experience.

We must not forget for a moment that the preoccupations for the renewal of socialism, for reassessing the party's role and functions—which is quite natural but acquire a contradictory, confused character in some countries as they turn into some kind of "fashion"— the preoccupations pursuing the turning to advantage of the unlimited possibilities of progress of socialism, the substantive increase of the party's leading role, characterize the whole activity unfolded steadily and in a revolutionary spirit by the Romanian Communist Party in the last quarter of a century. Let us quote only a few examples from an impressive array of renewing approaches: The renunciation of the dogmas regarding the "vanguard party," of the party viewed as a rarefied, petrified entity of an "elite," by the system of the so-called "proletarian dictatorship," obsolete political ideas that rather alienated the party from the masses; likewise, the articulation and application of the conception about the party as having a mass character, performing the leading political role in the system of revolutionary worker democracy, in the work of socialist construction with the people and for the people.

It is not about changing names and titles in all this, but about ample, complex processes that, by their profoundly revolutionary political character, "baffled" at the respective time some of the adepts of today of the reforms at any cost, even at the cost of abdicating the party-like and socialist principles. For, is it not abdication of principles that mean the "theories" regarding the reprivatization, the "market socialism," the diminution and even renunciation of the party's leading role?

Today, reactionary, imperialist circles present the old anticommunist paraphernalia in new forms, working against the unity of the working class, the worker movement, and mostly against communist parties, in the name of the so-called freedom of organization and of political pluralism. Or, the entire historical experience evinces that the achievement of the unity of the working class, hence of a single revolutionary party, is the law-like outcome of the growing struggle for socialism, an objective necessity of social development, of the building of the socialist and communist society.

Recalling that at the recent enlarged plenary meeting of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP it was stressed that the party should be further consolidated and its role improved in all fields, SCINTEIA goes on to show: The inner party democracy should continually develop, the socioeconomic problems of the socialist construction should be thoroughly debated in party organizations and bodies and the link with the masses of working people should be steadily strengthened. The ideological, politico-educative work should prove scientifically the erroneousness of various theses on the diminution of the role of the working class and the danger entailed by them for socialist construction and also by the question of the workers' decreasing weight in some communist and worker parties, in the management of various sectors of activity. This is undoubtedly a gross underestimation of the role of the working class in the socialist society, in the human society, in general.

As a matter of fact, one may say that the decreasing weight of workers and the growing weight of the middle categories have provided also social conditions for the weakening of the revolutionary spirit, for the emergence of reformist petty-bourgeois tendencies which weaken the role of the party, jeopardizing the very socialist construction.

Showing that the growing role of mass and public organizations of trade unions, of youth and women's organizations, of other public organizations should be continually brought to the fore, as these organizations, led by the party, secure the organized participation of all categories of working people in the democratic management of all sectors of activity in our country, the paper winds up expressing the belief that the resolutions endorsed by the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP on ideological matters will boost the creative activity to develop a lofty revolutionary conscience in the whole nation, that the RCP and the whole people will work with all their might, in close unity, to unswervingly implement the socioeconomic development programmes, to take the homeland onto new peaks of progress and civilization, to continually raise the people's material and spiritual standard of living to build socialism and communism, to continually strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty.

Festive Meeting, Speeches Mark Army Day

AU2310201989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 23 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/10/1989—A festive meeting, sponsored by the Ministry of National Defence and the Bucharest City Committee of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], was held in Bucharest on October 23 to mark the day of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The meeting was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP; Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Colonel-General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence; Tudor Postelnicu, alternate member of the Executive Political

Committee, minister of the interior; representatives of local party bodies, executives of central institutions and public organizations, veterans of the antifascist war, generals, officers, military foremen and non-commissioned officers, working people in Bucharest enterprises, members of the patriotic guards and of the detachments for the youth's training for the homeland's defence.

In the attendance were also military attaches accredited to Romania.

Speaking about the significance of the respective event was the minister of national defence.

Stressing that throughout the long-standing existence of the Romanian people the Romanian Army had always been an active presence in the battles in defence of freedom, independence and sovereignty, the speaker highlighted the Army's tradition of fight and paid homage to the memory of all the soldiers who gave their lives to defend the homeland.

He placed emphasis on the whole Army's participation in the historic act of August 23, 1944, its special contribution to the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation. At the same time, the Romanian Army's fights, alongside the Soviet Army, for the liberation of Romania's entire territory from Horthy Hungary's and the Hitlerite troops's domination and then for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria, until the complete defeat of Nazi Germany, were recalled.

Highlighting the significance of October 25, the speaker showed it to be the day when 45 years ago the Romanian Army, with the support of the people as a whole, liberated the last stretch of land the towns of Carei and Satu Mare from the domination of Horthy Hungary and of the troops of Hitler's Germany.

He also emphasized the fact that the Romanian Army was at all times ready to defend the Romanian people's revolutionary gains, the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Participants Greet Ceausescu

AU2910211389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Oct 89 pp 1,5

["Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by Participants in Bucharest Festive Meeting on the Day of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania," a meeting held on 23 October]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces:

In complete unity of thought and feeling with all of the fatherland's sons who are serving with the colors, the participants in the Bucharest festive meeting devoted to Army Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania are expressing their best sentiments of profound regard and boundless gratitude to our glorious Communist Party and to you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, brilliant and wise leader of our country, hero in the gallery of great heroes of our people, illustrious founder of modern Socialist Romania, ardent revolutionary patriot, and untiring militant for the triumph of the noble ideals of peace, cooperation, and social progress.

Like the whole party and nation, we are doing our duty of honor in voicing, on this occasion, too—on behalf of all of the country's soldiers—full endorsement for and patriotic pride in the historic June 1989 RCP Central Committee plenum decision concerning your r-eelection, at the great forum of Romanian Communists, to the supreme position as party secretary general, a guarantee of the successful fulfillment of our daring plans and programs for the ceaseless development and flourishing of the fatherland and for Romania's unswerving march forward toward socialism and communism.

The country's soldiers, like all of the fatherland's citizens, value most highly your decisive contribution to working out and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, and are proud of the fact that all of the great achievements obtained in the years of socialism, particularly in the period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress, are indissolubly liked to your brilliant thinking and titanic revolutionary activity.

With profound respect, the country's soldiers express great regard and high consideration for Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, brilliant politician, eminent communist militant, and scholar of world renown, who, through all of her activity, is making an outstanding contribution to shaping the fatherland's new communist destiny and developing the Romanian science, education, and culture.

Our people's grand achievements in the 45 years since the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, particularly in the era bearing your name—achievements such as the expansion of the forces of production, the development of industry, agriculture, and other decisive branches for the country's socioeconomic development, and the complete elimination of the foreign debt this year—are a great example for us in our military activity and a mobilizing incentive to honorably do our duty of fiercely defending all of these achievements.

We proudly point out that thanks to your prodigious theoretical and practical activity, national defense was also placed on new bases and registered profound, qualitative changes after the Ninth RCP Congress.

On this occasion, we express our full gratitude for your decisive role in working out and substantiating the national military doctrine, in founding and consolidating the national defense system of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in creating the national defense industry, in developing and modernizing the country's military body, and in training the whole nation for defense.

Like the whole party and nation, we discussed the program documents of the 14th RCP Congress in a spirit of high responsibility and drew vital conclusions for all of our activity. In the spirit of requirements arising from these documents, we are determined to tirelessly work to promote a dynamic and revolutionary spirit of work in all sectors; to fulfill the combat and political training plan at a high, qualitative level; to rationally use the armaments, technology, and equipment available to us; to further enhance military order and discipline; and to irreproachably fulfill all of our missions in the national economy.

Honoring the glorious combat traditions of the people and the legendary heroism of our soldiers—who, in the course of doing their patriotic duty, gave their lives on various battlefields in the name of the fatherland's independence, unity, and sovereignty—we assure you that, on the eve of the 14th RCP Congress, we will spare no effort to exactly implement the valuable guidelines and orientations included in your monumental theoretical work and the principles of the national military doctrine, whose illustrious founder you are.

We assure you, much esteemed comrade supreme commander, that, constantly inspired by the shining example of heroism and communist ardor generally displayed by you, we will act with revolutionary devotion to always serve the party, people, and the cause of socialism, and to implement the party decisions and the directive's provisions, so that the Army can always be ready—at the call of the fatherland and party and at your order—to defend, with the whole nation, the revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Ilie Ceausescu Praises Military

AU2410213489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1554 GMT 24 Oct 89

["On the Day of the Romanian Army"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/10/989—An article by Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Army, carried by "ROMANIA LIBERA" on October 24, reads inter alia:

The decision made by the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] and the Romanian state to celebrate on October 25, each year, the day of the Romanian Army shows the Romanian people's high appreciation of its soldiers who in time sacrificed themselves for the country's freedom and independence, in the fight for the liberation of the homeland which on October 25, 1944, was crowned with the liberation of the last localities in the north-western part of the country, the towns of Carei and Satu Mare, from the occupation of Horthy's Hungary and of Hitler's troops, through the particular contribution of the Romanian Army with the unreserved support of the nation. "May that day permanently remind the Army and the whole people that we have to do everything so that not even a patch of land may ever fall under foreign domination," said President Nicolae Ceausescu.

With the liberation of the whole territory an ideal came true for which along its existence the Romanian people fought hard, bitter battles. In the battles fought to preserve its being and for freedom and independence along its more than 2,000-year-long existence, the Army has always been the trusted shield of the people and completely identified itself with its supreme interests.

The kernel of the Army's existence is its monolithic link with the people it comes from, its total identification with the noble aspirations after freedom, justice and self-dependence of the wide masses of people, and its unflinching resolve to safeguard the forefathers' hearth, the country's independence, the people's sacred right to build its life the way it wishes. That over the two millenniums of existence the country's Army has always been by the side of the people and served it with devotion and fought for its interests and behaved like a shield at hard times, decisive for its existence, is a fact.

The victory of the Romanian revolution of August 1944, which owing to its military, political and economic consequences was one of decisive events in the progress of World War II, hurried the end of the conflagration by some 200 days of war, days which it offered as a present to world peace and civilization. The Romanian Army participated with all its forces in the implementation of the main goal of the Romanian people's fight: Liberating the national territory in the north-western part of the country, snatched by Horthy's Hungary through the fascist Vienna Diktat of August 30, 1940. By fighting heroically, the Romanian Army in cooperation with the Soviet forces of the second Ukrainian front liberated localities Carei and Satu Mare on October 25, 1944, thus making a long-expected historic justice come true.

For nine months the Romanian Army participated in the antifascist war with some 540 thousand soldiers of which some 170,000 died, were wounded or went missing, this ranking Romania the fourth military power in the fight against Hitler's Germany. By fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, which bore the brunt of the war, the Romanian Army made an important contribution to the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria, down to the victorious end of war in Europe. In the 263 days of campaign it fought heavy battles along 1,700 km, climbed 20 mountain ranges, traversed 12 important rivers and liberated 8,717 populated centres while causing loss to the enemy equivalent to 14 divisions.

After August 23, 1944, also included in the ample process of revolutionary transformation has been the old military institution which adhered to the goals of the revolution and shared the RCP options and orientations concerning the overthrow of Antonescu's regime and turned all its weapons against Nazi Germany, participating with all its potential in the fight against fascism up to the final victory.

In Romania, the old Army was not dismantled the way it happened in other countries but revamped to fit the nature of the new sociopolitical system that was established after the victory of the national revolution of August 1944.

In the insurrection and in the battlefields of the anti-Hitlerite war, in all the stages that followed, the Romanian Army participated together with the whole people in the establishment of the worker-peasant power, in the economic recovery of the country, in the attainment of the targets of the democratic people's revolution and then of the socialist revolution.

The years after the 9th Congress of the RCP (1965) recorded wide shifts and changes in the party's military policy, in the structures of national defence. They materialized in the substantiation and permanent development of the conception about the homeland's defence as the doing and cause of the whole people, of the national military doctrine.

Upon the foundation of the vigorous socioeconomic development, the country's defence capacity grew continuously, the modalities of preparing the population, the national economy and the country's territory for defence were improved. The Army has benefited all these years by conditions of drilling, technical equipment and arming on a par with modern requirements and by political, patriotic and civic education up to the commands of the society we are building, so it is now more powerful and better trained. The Army is now a complex and modern military body, harmoniously organized, with high combat and political preparedness, and advanced moral force, asserting vigorously its features as revolutionary army, as high school of political-educative and cultural training of the young generation, of active participant in the whole economic, sociopolitical and cultural-scientific life of the country.

In the future as well, "stating from the requirements of defending the homeland's integrity and independence" stress the theses for the 14th Congress of the RCP, "the party will pay due heed to the strengthening of the homeland's defence capacity." The Army will further play a role of utmost importance in the defence of the people's revolutionary gains, of national independence and sovereignty, of our socialist society."

The military of the Romanian Army are educated in the spirit of friendship and solidarity with socialist countries, national liberation movements, and progressive forces everywhere. The Romanian Army develops friendly and cooperative relations with the armies of the states in the membership of the Warsaw Treaty, with the armies of all socialist countries, expands the links with the armies of other peace- and progress-loving states.

Basically a peaceful people, the Romanian people have never encroached upon other peoples' freedom, and their Army has always defended the national being, the ancestral land, the homeland's freedom, independence and sovereignty, the revolutionary gains of socialism.

In the RCP's, Romanian state's conception, each socialist country which develops economically is concerned to ensure its defense capacity, hence its defensive potential grows accordingly. The defense capacity of the Warsaw Treaty must be consolidated more and more today as, despite the progress made in the disarmament field, the NATO bloc modernizes its combat technique and armaments, makes wide-scope drills, which spells a permanent danger to socialism, to peoples' peace and security.

Ceausescu Lauds Military

AU2710191789 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 89 p 4

["Order of the Day by the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] Comrades soldiers, enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, officer, and generals: On 25 October we celebrate the Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania in an atmosphere of great patriotic and revolutionary involvement and great upsurge with which our people, closely united around the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], are meeting the 14th RCP Congress, an event of historic significance in our country's sociopolitical activity, which, through the decisions it adopted, went down in history as the congress of great socialist victories and of the triumph of the principles of scientific socialism in the revolutionary change of the Romanian society, and as the congress of Romania's genuine sovereignty and complete economic and political independence.

We are celebrating Army Day in the year that marks the 45th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August 1944, which eliminated imperialist domination for good, paved the way to great revolutionary changes in our homeland, and ensured the achievement of the aspirations for freedom and justice of our whole people, and the construction of the new socialist system on Romania's soil.

In the more than 40 years of socialist construction, especially in the period opened by the historic Ninth RCP Congress, the new system, which we are successfully building in our homeland, has fully demonstrated its potential and strength: From a poorly developed agrarian-industrial country, Romania turned into an industrial-agrarian country with a powerful modern industry organized on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology and an advanced socialist agriculture in full progress. Science, education, and culture—decisive factors for progress in general and for the successful construction of socialism and communism—have vigorously developed. All this has ensured the vigorous and balanced development of the forces of production and of all our homeland's counties, an increase in the national revenue, and an improvement in our people's material and cultural standard of living—the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of our new socialist society.

Army Day, which marks the memorable act of the liberation—on 25 October 1944—of the last furrow on Romanian soil from the occupation of Hitlerite Germany and Horthyist Hungary, is an expression of the great homage paid by the party, the socialist state, and by our whole nation to our people's Army, the continuator of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our forebears, and an expression of the appreciation for the activity carried out by soldiers and all sons of our country, who, under the flag, are devotedly serving our homeland, the party, and people.

Celebrating Army Day on the eve of the 14th RCP Congress and in the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the glorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, we are paying profound homage to the Communists, antifascist fighters, the military, and to all patriots who, inspired by fervent patriotism and a great sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Romanian nation, acted with courage and valor, with heroism and sacrifice to ensure the victory of the great revolutionary act of August 1944 that marked an epoch-making event in Romania's history and paved the way to genuine independence, thus creating conditions for our people to freely build their future as they desire, without any outside interference. Our people will never forget the excellent military deeds of the Romanian soldiers in the battles waged shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet soldiers during the anti- Hitlerite war to free the northwestern part of Romania and then Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and part of Austria up to the final victory over fascist Germany.

In the years of the construction of the socialist society, our revolutionary Army, set up, led, and educated by the RCP in the spirit of the Romanian people's heroic traditions of struggle, of fervent patriotism, and in the spirit of the socialist and communist ideals, and dedicated body and soul to our homeland and people, has fulfilled and honorably fulfills the mission entrusted to it, and demonstrates, through deeds deserving the appreciation of the whole nation, its high and thorough training, being ready at any time to defend our socialist achievements and ancient land.

Proceeding from the basic interests of our socialist homeland and from those of our people, our Army has based and continues to firmly base all its activities on the documents and decisions of the RCP and our national military doctrine. Part and parcel of the great changes that have taken place throughout the Romanian society during the years of socialist construction, our troops are actively participating, together with the working people and the whole nation, in unflinchingly fulfilling the plans and programs aimed at our homeland's socialist development, constituting, at the same time, a high school for patriotic and revolutionary education for our youth. The fruitful work full of devotion carried out on the building sites of the national economy and in the erection of our country's great socialist constructions, as well as the special results achieved by the military of our Armed Forces in perfecting their political and combat training, deserve the love and appreciation of our whole nation.

Proceeding from the realities of the present-day world and from the requirements of defending our homeland's independence and integrity, our party and state will pay appropriate attention to strengthening our country's defense capacity. The Army will continue to play a very important role in safeguarding our people's work and free life and our socialist homeland's independence and sovereignty.

In the spirit of the concept of our party and national military doctrine, our troops' combat preparedness will be perfected and the Army's collaboration and cooperation with patriotic guards, with the units of the Ministry of Interior, with the paramilitary youth detachments, and with the other defense units will strengthen, so that they will be ready at any time to take action—upon the party's and people's call—to oppose any attempt against our revolutionary achievements, and against socialist Romania's freedom, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Comrades soldiers, enlisted men, non-commissioned officers, warrant officers, officers, and generals, on the Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I want to extend warm congratulations for the results achieved in the combat and political training, and for the particular contribution you are making to our homeland's socioeconomic development and to its elevation to new heights of civilization and progress.

Honor the glorious traditions of struggle of our forebears—who sacrificed themselves throughout centuries for the independence, sovereignty, and defense of our ancient homeland—through new achievements in your work, through ever better results in improving military excellence in increasing the combat capacity of large units and detachments and in the activity carried out on the construction sites of the national economy!

Come to the 14th RCP Congress with the best of results by commendably fulfilling all tasks entrusted to you; act together with all our people to unflinchingly implement our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, to fulfill our homeland's socioeconomic development plans and programs, to achieve fresh and ever greater victories on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and to create conditions for our firm advance toward communism, the only road that ensures an ever higher level of civilization, of well-being, and happiness for our whole nation!

Devote all your efforts and creative energy to improving the standard of combat and political training, and the level of knowledge and of handling weaponry! Acquire and thoroughly apply in all your activities the principles of our military doctrine on the defense of our homeland by our whole nation! For this purpose, do constantly strengthen your cooperation and collaboration with the patriotic guards, the units of the Ministry of Interior, the paramilitary youth detachment, and with other elements of our national defense system!

Participate intensively—under the leadership of the party bodies and organizations—in the political-ideological and cultural-educational activity devoted to your molding as soldiers and citizens with a high socialist, patriotic, and revolutionary awareness, who are profoundly dedicated to the people, the party, and our socialist homeland!

Serve with devotion and self-denial the sacred cause of our country's freedom and independence, of our people's well-being and happiness, and the cause of the ideals of socialism and peace!

Struggle firmly and in the spirit of our party's and state's foreign policy to develop and perfect cooperation with the armies of the socialist countries, of all friendly countries for the triumph of the noble idea of peace and cooperation, and for the achievement of a better and more just world on our planet!

I wish all of you increasingly greater successes in the fulfillment, with honor and dedication, of the mission entrusted to you by our homeland, people, and our glorious Communist Party!

On the Army Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

I order:

That an artillery 21-salvo salute be fired in Bucharest on 25 October.

Long live the Romanian Communist Party—the leading political forces of our whole nation on the road to building socialism and communism!

Long live our free and independent homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Long live our wonderful and heroic people, conscious and firm builders of socialism on Romania's soil!

Long live the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania—a reliable shield for the defense of the Romanian people's great socialist achievements and for our homeland's independence and sovereignty!

Nicolae Ceausescu, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Legislative Chamber Endorses Supplies Program

AU2610211689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 26 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/10/1989—On Thursday, October 26, Bucharest venued the proceedings of the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils in Romania, when the programme for self-management and self-sufficiency to secure the population's fine supply with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990 was discussed.

The proceedings of the Legislative Chamber were opened by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC (Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], vice president of the State Council.

The participants in the debates expressed high appreciation for the exposition on questions related to socialism, to the ideological and political-educational activity of developing revolutionary consciousness, of moulding the new man, a purposeful builder of socialism and communism in Romania, which the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, read during the enlarged plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP held on October 24 and 25.

The participants in the proceedings expressed full adhesion to and full satisfaction at the resolution of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June concerning Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election to the highest office of party general secretary at the fourteenth congress, on behalf of all local bodies of state power and administration. They also expressed their full approval of the content of the draft Programme-Directive and of the Theses for the fourteenth congress of the RCP.

Discussing the programme for self-management and self-sufficiency to secure the population's fine supply with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990, the members of the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils showed the programme to bespeak a permanent care for the continuous rise in the quality of life of all the country's citizens, in the working people's standard of living the foremost goal of the deeply humanist policy promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state. The programme was also shown to provide for substantial growths over 1989 as concerns both foodstuffs and manufactures, as well as the services to the population, the necessary resources being thus secured to attain all the provisions incumbent on each administrative-territorial unit.

During the debates, emphasis was placed on the role of the people's councils in ensuring a proper organization and operation of the commercial network, the population's rhythmic supply with foodstuffs, a growing volume of preparations in a further diversified range, a better quality and more types of bread, sugar products and other foodstuffs.

Special attention was paid to the tasks incumbent on the people's councils as concerns the services to the population, whose volume is envisaged to grow more than 15 percent in 1990 over the outgoing year.

The participants in the debates pointed out that all people's councils had already started to apply measures to ensure the planned commodity stock.

At the end of its proceedings, the Legislative Chamber unanimously adopted a decision whereby the Programme for Self-Management and Self-Sufficiency to secure the population's fine supply with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990 was endorsed.

Magyar Working People's Council Holds Plenum

AU2610212189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2006 GMT 26 Oct 89

["Plenary Meeting of the Council of Romanian Working People of Magyar Nationality in Romania"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/10/1989—A plenary meeting of the Council of Romanian Working People of Magyar Nationality in Romania was held in Bucharest on Thursday, 26 October.

The plenary meeting analysed the way in which the Romanian working people of Magyar nationality work, alongside the whole people, to translate into fact the targets for the homeland's socioeconomic development, and fulfill the tasks devolving on them from the state plan for this year and the current five-year interval.

The proceedings were attended by Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party].

The plenum was addressed by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Romanian Working People of Magyar Nationality; Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, deputy chairman of the Council of Romanian Working People of Magyar Nationality; other members of the council; decision-makers in various spheres of activity.

The plenary meeting expressed the adhesion of all the Romanian working people of Magyar nationality to the resolution of the plenum of the CC on Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election to the highest office of RCP general secretary at the 14th congress.

The plenary meeting also expressed adhesion to the draft Programme-Directive and the Theses for the 14th RCP Congress.

The fact was highlighted that, thanks to the achievements in all domains in the era ushered in by the Ninth RCP Congress, the right to work was guaranteed in the Romanian society to all the homeland's citizens, and so was their broad access to education and culture, the moulding of the new man with a lofty consciousness, thorough professional training, a high level of material and spiritual well-being, the plenary assertion of every citizen's personality in the political, economic and social life of the country facts that bespeak genuine human rights.

The debate in our plenary meeting on the documents for the 14th party congress, which were discussed by the party and the people, tellingly illustrates the adhesion of the Romanian working people of Magyar nationality to the socialist construction policy, their determination to unswervingly implement this policy which harmonizes with the foremost interests of Socialist Romania, of all the sons of the homeland, the speakers pointed out. The participants in the debates expressed their belief that the building of socialism as it is viewed by the RCP with the people and for the people was the only way to the manifold blossoming of the homeland, to the assertion of human personality, the ensurance of man's full freedom and dignity. They showed determination to work in future, too, for the consolidation and development of socialist property, for a growing leading role of the party as a nucleus and vital centre of the entire nation.

The participants in the debates branded the reactionary circles' policy of slandering the socialist achievements, which, obviously aiming at braking the Romanian people's firm advance on the path of building the new system, have taken action to stir national hatemongering and weaken the working people's unity. We indignantly reject the chauvinistic, revanchist and revisionist manifestations which deliberately distort the realities in Romania, malevolently ignoring the profoundly humane policy consistently promoted by the RCP and the Romanian state to guarantee full equality of all the homeland's sons.

The speakers mentioned that the programme regarding self-management and self-sufficiency to secure a good supply of the population with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1990 provided for a fine supply to the population.

The plenary meeting adopted a resolution on the items in its agenda, and on the tasks incumbent on the Council of the Romanian Working People of Magyar Nationality in the ensuing period.

The participants in the plenary meeting addressed a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

CSSR Deputy Premier Discusses Cooperation

LD2110162889 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 21 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest Oct 21 (CTK correspondent)—The importance of substantial increases in cooperation in consumer goods and tourism was stressed at talks between Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina and Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu here today.

Jaromir Obzina is currently in Romania for a short working visit. He and the Romanian premier agreed to discuss in detail proposals of both sides at the next session of the Czechoslovak-Romanian Government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation to be held before the end of this year.

The two representatives also exchanged views on cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and pointed to the importance of further development and improvement of cooperation.

Trade Discussed

LD2210162689 Prague CTK in English
1408 GMT 22 Oct 89

[Text] Bucharest Oct 22 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, currently on a short working visit to Romania, today had talks here with Romanian Deputy Premier Stefan Andrei.

Jaromir Obzina told CTK that the talks concerned topical questions of economic and trade relations between the two countries and cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Both sides showed identical views on preparations of the coming 132nd CMEA Executive Committee session and the 45th CMEA session, and voiced the conviction that they will be held on the dates set.

Both sides stressed the need to orientate Czechoslovak-Romanian economic and trade relations on higher forms of cooperation, especially cooperation and specialization in production, Jaromir Obzina said.

Delegate Addresses UN on Environment

AU2610185589 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1752 GMT 26 Oct 89

["Romanian Address at the UN on Environmental Protection"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 26/10/1989—In his address during the debates in the plenum of the UN General Assembly on questions related to environmental protection, Romania's representative highlighted the topical character and the major importance of these questions in the light of recent developments in the world economy, of the ever more marked deterioration of the ecologic equilibrium following the excessive consumption of natural resources, the growing emissions of noxae and quantities of toxic and dangerous wastes accumulated and discharged on a world plane.

The developed capitalist countries are particularly responsible for the degradation of the environment, the speaker showed, following the irrational exploitation of the base of natural resources, the waste of products and services, the huge quantities of gas, toxic emissions and wastes produced in those countries. They are the major cause of the expansion of acid rains, of the destruction of forests, of the pollution of the atmosphere, rivers, seas and oceans, of the changes in the climate and the destruction of the ozone layer.

He stressed that in the weakly developed countries the deterioration of the ecologic equilibrium is both a symptom and a consequence of underdevelopment and the phenomena of dire poverty which brings about the exploitation of the resources of the soil and subsoil to ensure their economic survival and meet the population's essential requirements.

The current demands of environmental protection, the speaker said, prove once more that the serious problems confronting mankind cannot be solved on the basis of the blind action of the forces of the free market. Only through the joint action of the governments, of the governmental organizations and institutions set up for this purpose can appropriate solutions be found both on a national and on a world plane.

Pointing to the reverberation of Romania's proposal on the responsibility of states for the protection of the environment, the Romanian representative highlighted the major problems the future international conference to be called in 1992 will have to examine as concerns the environment and development.

Further on Pro-Kosovo Demonstrations, Violence

Pristina TV Crew Attacked

LD0211173189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Pristina, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—A group of about 100 participants in yesterday's demonstrations in Podujevo attacked a Pristina television crew which was filming the entire course of the demonstrations, and they seized a camera and tapes containing recorded material.

The Pristina television crew, returning from duty in the afternoon, came across barricades in the center of Podujevo. Demonstrators had built 200-meter-long barricades out of stones of upturned containers, thereby preventing the movement of vehicles. The demonstrators then surrounded a car belonging to Pristina television, tried to pull out members of the crew, and threw stones at them. The hooligans opened a car door by force and pulled out from the camerman's hands the camera which was recording them all that time.

This is the second attack on a Pristina television crew. In the March demonstrations in Pristina, demostrators completely destroyed a valuable tv camera by throwing it on the ground.

100 Albanians Attempt Protest

AU0211200689 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpt] We will begin the chronicle of events in Kosovo with a report by Milivoje Mihajlovic:

Just like yesterday and on previous days, at exactly 1800 [1700 GMT] this evening, 100 Albanian separatists attempted to cause a demonstration on the Pristina promenade. They shouted the slogan: Kosovo, republic. Militiamen did not use tear gas but they detained a number of demonstrators.

At about noon today, a group of Albanian separatists opened fire on members of the security service in the Pristina district of Suncani Breg. According to eyewitness accounts, after a short exchange of gunfire, the four terrorists barricaded themselves into the cellar of one of the buildings in this district. Strong militia forces have surrounded them and are attempting to disarm and arrest them.

The terrorists are obviously well-armed and the militiamen have tried to force them out of their shelter with tear gas but they have also replied with tear gas and occasional gunshots. [passage omitted]

'Serious' Situation in Communes

AU0211205089 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpts] A group of about 200 members of the Albanian nationality in Podujeve attempted today to organize demonstrations. The usual separatist slogans were shouted. The more aggressive demonstrators went to various areas of the city and caused disruptions. A militia man was injured in the hand after being attacked by a demonstrator with an axe. The participants in these demonstrations were rather aggressive, threw stones and other missiles, and erected barricades. The intervention of the militia against militants in Podujeve lasted about 3 hours.

An attempt by a group of about 10 people to organize a demonstration in Ferizaj [Serbian name Urosevac] was thwarted.

In the Sucani Breg district in Pristina, a small group of extremists fired shots against the militia. This group of four people have barricaded themselves in a public building, which has been surrounded by militia.

A meeting of the Ferizaj Commune League of Communists [LC] Committee examined the situation following the demonstrations of the past 2 days and the attempts of some schoolchildren and hooligans to organize new demonstrations. The meeting came to the conclusion that the political and security situation is serious and complicated, but the activity of all local subjective factors has made it possible to stabilize the situation within a short time. The meeting was informed that 43 demonstrators have been identified, 16 received court summons, and 13 individuals were released.

The Prizren LC Communal Committee issued today a communique stating that at 1320 hours today, after the conclusion of the morning shift, a group of about 30 schoolchildren staged a demonstration and shouted the slogan: Azem, Azem [Azem Vlasi]; for about 2 minutes. Following the intervention of security organs, the group dispersed, while two of its members were arrested. The communique says that other schoolchildren failed to join this group.

Meanwhile, as a result of the activity of all progressive forces and of the citizens of Serbice, the political and security situation in this commune has been relatively calm during the past few days. However, as was stated at today's meeting of the LC Communal Committee, the political and security situation continues to be severe, due to the fact that the enemy is trying cause disturbances and anxiety among the citizens by daubing slogans on walls. [passage omitted]

We have received the following information from the Pristina Circular Court: Last evening at about 1900 hours, Bedri Sokoli, son of [name indistinct] born on 14 January 1962 in the village of [name indistinct] in the Commune of Podujeve, and permanent resident in Pristina, married, and father of one child, was injured by a shot from a firearm. He died that same day from the injuries received. At the time of the incident, Bedri Sokoli was one of the members of a group of masked demonstrators who were shouting hostile slogans and throwing stones against members of the militia. When a militia patrol arrived by car at the scene of the demonstration, Sokoli and other members of the group continued to shout slogans and then attacked inspector [name indistinct], trying to disarm him. When he saw that his life was threatened, the inspector fired a shot to the ground to dissuade his attackers. However, when these persisted, the inspector fired at them, wounding Bedri Sokoli.

Gathering Disperses 'Peacefully'

AU0211214489 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1800 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] A memorial gathering was held this afternoon in Revolution Square in Ljubljana, organized by the Kosovo Human Rights Protection Committee, to the memory of all the victims of violence in Kosovo. It was attended by some 400 ethnic Albanians from all parts of Slovenia, including Albanians from Carinthia, Styria, and from Zagreb.

In a speech on the occasion, Naim Maluku, representative of the Albanians in Slovenia, said among other things that they are paying tribute to all—regardless of their ethnicity, religion, race, or sex, their world view or ideology—who have become victims of violence that has been mercilessly ravaging Kosovo for years.

At the same time, we think of the hundreds of Albanians who sit in detention waiting for staged political trials such as the trial against Azem Vlasi and his codefendants only because they are Albanians and want to remain so. The great majority of the trials of the Albanians have been staged political trials trying to convince the Yugoslav as well as the world public opinion that the Albanians do not deserve to be free, Naim Maluku said.

After the gathering, the participants dispersed peacefully.

Albanian 'Extremists' Killed

LD0211221789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2057 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Pristina, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—A Security Service special action unit this evening completed an action lasting several hours to overcome a group of Albanian extremists which was discovered at about 1300 in the basement of a building in the Suncani Breg district of Pristina.

Throughout the afternoon the militia unit attempted to drive out this group of extremists. However, they were well armed and clearly prepared and trained in resistance and terrorism. It looks as though this was a base which the security organs detected at the right moment, having followed the person who fired shots at policemen last night. Fleeing from arrest this person ran into the basement of a residential building from which shots from various weapons were immediately heard.

Witnesses say that there were at least four people inside. According to information which has not been officially confirmed, the majority of those barricaded inside were killed during the many hours of efforts by the "special forces" to force them out into the open.

An official statement is expected, but probably not until tomorrow, on this dramatic event which has shocked the population of Pristina, particularly the inhabitants of the Suncani Breg district. [passage omitted]

Police 'May Have Casualties'

AU0211213089 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 2100 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Special correspondent Janko Saradzen report from Kosovo]

[Text] Although the center of Pristina is completely quiet, as if the city had died out, clashes between the demonstrators and the security forces continue on the outskirts of the city. According to the latest reports, the police have not yet dispersed a group of enraged Albanians in the Suncani Breg district, where they have barricaded themselves, and it appears that they possess firearms.

The demonstrators who began their protests in the very center of Pristina were pushed by strong police units to the outskirts, past their stronghold in the Valjevac suburb of Pristina, a settlement on the road to Nis. It is said that such clashes may last all night.

The situation is worse in Suncani Breg mentioned earlier, where the demonstrators possess firearms. According to some reports, the police forces may have suffered casualties. According to official information, a militiaman was wounded in the clashes with demonstrators in Podujevo.

The situation is worsening every day. Nobody knows where the crazy policy may lead. It is more than obvious that the Albanians who otherwise do not participate in the demonstrations have revolted and are dissatisfied with their position.

Protests 'Counterrevolutionary'

LD0311102989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Pristina, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—The latest hostile demonstrations of Albanian nationalists and separatists are a continuation of counter revolutionary activities aimed at breaking up Yugoslavia, the creation of an ethnically homogeneous Kosovo, and the creation of a republic of Kosovo with the final aim of secession. This was assessed at today's session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee by Dobrosav Radovic in his introductory remarks on the current political and security situation in the province.

The enormous number of members of Albanian nationality, Radovic stressed, realize that Albanian separatists, irrespective of their means and methods, ruthlessly want to turn Kosovo into a hotbed of interethnic conflicts, and even bloodshed. It is clear, Dobrosav Radovic said, that behind this is a wish to return to the political scene champions of the policy with which the League of Communist of Yugoslavia had, in principle, settled accounts.

Two 'Terrorists' Die

LD0311120889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1032 GMT 3 Nov 89

[Text] Pristina, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—Jusuf Karakusi, secretary of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, today informed members of the Kosovo League of Communists [LC] Provincial Committee that last night, after several hours of shooting from a barricaded cellar in the Suncani Breg settlement of Pristina, two members of an illegal separatistic group were found dead.

Karakusi stated at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee that policemen had orders not to shoot, but to take the barricaded terrorists alive. An investigation is under way which should establish how two Albanian terrorists died. An official statement on this will be issued during the day.

An automatic rifle with three magazines of ammunition, an explosive device which could have been activated any moment, and a significant amount of hard currency were found.

Further Reportage, Commentary on Vlasi Trial

DELO Comments on Trial

AU0211212489 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 30 Oct 89 p 1

["Topic of the Day" commentary by Branimir Nesovic: "Trial in Serbia"]

[Text] The trial Monday of Azem Vlasi and the other accused in the Mitrovica prison can be understood at this moment solely as a political process. Few people dare to indulge in anything of the kind these days, even if look around the world. The danger of expulsion from the world community in which a promising thaw now prevails is too great to be risked.

But the challenge, a rarity in the settling of power accounts, is here. In this way, Serbia (through the district court in Titova Mitrovica), which clearly stated that "This is a trial in Serbia," is assuming great responsibility before the Yugoslav and world public. The formal legal part of the trial will not be questionable; it is to be believed that it will be carried out properly. What will be disputable, especially in the world of classic democracy, is the formula about the counterrevolutionary danger to the community. What is Vlasi's and Kosovo counterrevolution in general? What is the essence of this counterrevolution, as defined by the Party? After all that has happened in connection with the trial, the impression is that Serbia does not feel any need to answer this question.

If it remains so, it may well happen that the trial will not be just a political trial of 15 selected individuals, but a trial that the ethnic Albanians will experience as a collective trauma. You have all the signs already: There is Stari Trg; There is the silence in the streets; There is fear and alarm among all.

Presidency Votes on Trial

AU0211172489 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1430 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] TANJUG has not reported the outcome of the vote in the SFRY Presidency yesterday, on the proposal to abrogate the trial of Azem Vlasi and 14 codefendants. We have unofficially learned that the outcome of the vote was 6 to 2. The session of the SFRY Presidency was held at Janez Drnovsek's special request, but pressure was exerted that this question should not be discussed.

Slovene Political Groups' Statement on Kosovo

AU0211165589 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1430 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Representatives of the new and old alliances in Slovenia who attend the roundtable talks agreed today that this week they will not convene any protest meeting because of the trial in Titova Mitrovica. They do not exclude the possibility that a gathering will be held later if necessary. At the talks in Ljubljana today, Joze Smole said that he will try to obtain a report from the appropriate organs on whether the rumors about greatly increased activities of the Serbian State Security Service in Slovenia are true. The representatives also learned about a commemorative meeting that the ethnic Albanians are preparing in memory of all who lost their lives in Kosovo, regardless of their ethnicity. On this occasion, the roundtable participants signed a statement on the abolition of political trials and the affirmation of the rule of law. The statement says:

We, the citizens of Slovenia, in our statement against the introduction of the state of emergency and in favor of peace and coexistence in Kosovo [adopted at the Cankar Hall meeting in Ljubljana on 27 February], which was signed by more than 1 million people, expressed our firm resolution and unyielding will to oppose the imposition of the logic of an emergency situation in the country and the introduction of a state of emergency in Kosovo, and to support the affirmation of and respect for the basic human, civil, and national rights and freedoms in all parts of Yugoslavia.

We supported the affirmation of actual equality of all the peoples and nationalities and the transformation of Yugoslavia into a modern, law-governed state in which it will no longer be possible to turn the existing political and other differences into crimes and, at rigged political trials, to persecute those who think differently.

A state of emergency with so-called special measures was nevertheless introduced and all of the well-known tragic consequences followed. In contrast to the calls of the democratic public and the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly to the effect that all of the basic conditions for the lifting of the state of emergency measures should be ensured as soon as possible and the constitutional order should be restored by following a democratic road, the use of repression has been escalated and has reached its culmination in the staged political trial against Azem Vlasi and his codefendants.

In the present social tensions and interethnic conflicts, all of this senselessly aggravates the existing tension and confrontation not only in Kosovo, but in the country at large.

We, the signatories of this statement, sharply denounce the continuation of the senseless, repressive policy leading the Yugoslav state and society into even worse conflicts, into an increasing material and moral misery, and into international isolation, causing a dangerous destabilization of the unifying of Europe. This policy is not our policy.

We, the signatories of this statement, call on all of the respective state organs to ensure the respect for human rights and basic freedoms, the rule of law, and democratic relations among the people and among national and social groups. We call on the democratic public to resist, with all possible legitimate means, the present trial in Titova Mitrovica, which is of decisive influence for the future of Yugoslavia. We appeal to the SFRY Presidency and the respective state organs to stop the criminal proceedings against Azem Vlasi and his codefendants. We appeal to the SFRY Assembly to adopt a law granting amnesty to all who have been convicted or against whom proceedings are under way for nonviolent political acts, and to urgently rescind Articles 114 and 139 of the Criminal Law of Yugoslavia, as well as all other articles of the Criminal Law that allow, produce, or (?cover up) political criminalization and judicial prosecution of legitimate, nonviolent activities and free thinking by the citizens.

We appeal to all of the representatives of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in the SFRY organs to affirm democratic principles and the demands of this statement in all their activities.

Report on Party Plenum Debate 21 Oct

AU0111211889 Belgrade POLITIKA
in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 89 pp 5-7

[Report on 2d day of 28th plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia held in Belgrade on 21 October: "The League of Communists Supports the Expansion of the Freedoms and Rights of Citizens"]

[Excerpts] Sergej Krajger, the first participant in the debate, commented that the theses had quite successfully smoothed over the initial and great differences in certain issues so that in the form they were in now they could be introduced into a debate. However, there are also some questions which should be answered before the 14th Congress. One of these concerns defining ideological vagueness and blockages in socioeconomic relations and the economic system. Krajger continued:

"A person as a citizen and worker acts, develops, and forms associations as a member of a nation and nationality and as a citizen of a republic. In these relations, he also demands guarantees for his equality as a member of a nation and nationality and the identity that he possesses. Problems remain unresolved in creating this equality in relations in the federation, among republics and provinces, in organs of the federation, and within the republics, which were particularly highlighted and stressed by Comrade Racan. [passage omitted]

Ljubomir Medjasi said: "It is wrong to claim or to advocate the equality of the League of Communists as a political subject. There is some of this in the document, in the theses. This is because the question then has to be answered, with whom should the League of Communists be equal? With some other party or with several other political parties? Indeed, political pluralism is a fact of the present social situation in our country, and in the further democratization of relations under conditions of socialist self-management when a market economy and pluralism of ownership prevails, different political interests will multiply. Yugoslav Communists will not run from this nor be afraid of it but a different position is needed for their party in relation to the whole of Yugoslav society." [passage omitted]

In the opinion of Nijaz Durakovic, the real problem is in the fact that we have not properly conceived the kind of system that we need. There are many unknown factors.

"If this is not sorted out constitutionally, it will be difficult for anything to come of this. What will happen to workers councils, with meetings of workers, with the referendum, and other forms of direct decisionmaking in enterprises. At least as far as I can read it, we still do not have a clear idea. What will happen with self-managing workers control and so on. Where is the position of the League of Communists and the trade unions in all this, how will they be able to realize their role, in what way will the League of Communists organize itself and will it organize itself at all in these enterprises, and will it be able to operate at all legally in these enterprises? These are again new questions. The easiest thing is to say that self-management will remain if it is more rationally established, efficient, flexible, and adaptable. However, I would say that this is all at least for now at the level of phrases and perhaps unrealistic expectations," said Durakovic. [passage omitted]

In all orientations for changes in society one must proceed from the position of workers in the work process and the position of citizens in society, said Radivoje Jokic, stressing that the existing systemic solutions are a limited framework for progressive ideas and creative initiatives. Jokic warned that advocating a federation in which its federal units would have a dominant role and in which its leaderships would decide on all questions, would lead to an assymetric federation, and that would be the most unfortunate solution. [passage omitted]

A Chamber of Citizens Would Have To Decide on All Vital Issues

Advocating the principle of two-part decisionmaking in the SFRY Assembly with a chamber of citizens as a general authoritative chamber, Petar Skundric said that for these reasons one should go for the election of a chamber of citizens along the principle of proportional representation and with the necessary correctives. There is no equality of citizens in electoral rights and in rights to participate in implementing state power—which is the basic principle of a law-governed state and the rule of law and the sovereignty of peoples—if citizens are not equal in the election of representatives in their chamber in the federal assembly. Likewise, there is neither equal nor basic subjectivity of citizens, if a chamber of citizens is excluded from the process of making decisions in the federal assembly on any question, not to mention some vital questions. [passage omitted]

We in the Army think that changes in society are being unjustifiably delayed. This is becoming a wide-spread social habit and even a real skill of, above all, bureaucratized political entities, despite the fact—as the document says—that the "inevitability of deep social reform has emerged from a serious and economic and political crisis and some mistaken strategic orientations," said Dimitrije Baucal at the beginning of his speech, and asked:

Can we continue at all to allow ourselves to postpone the changes that are inevitable? Many provisions that are indicated in the document and the introductory speech were demanded by the membership a long time ago. Let us only recall what kind of modern and effective changes were advocated by Yugoslav scientific thought and general social critical consciousness and conscience in a critical analysis of the political system. [passage omitted]

In the assessment of Balsa Spadijer, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia offers the ideopolitical platform for the future political system. It is based on the socialist character of the social and political structure and, according to Spadijer, it is essential that it offers a way out in a union between democracy and socialism, taking into consideration the self-managing and pluralist concept of the further development of Yugoslavia.

These frameworks, stressed Spadijer, also contain the solution to our interethnic conflicts and contradictions, as well as the solution to the national question because this is only possible in a democratic, self-managing, and pluralist society.

Stressing that the link between politics and economics was the cause of many of our mistakes, Spadijer said that if this link were to be broken, many questions regarding the organs of the federation and the function of the federation would be much easier to clear up. From this point of view, he continued, we in fact need a federation which will suit this new economic system. It must be democratic and efficient, which means that it must at the same time be a federal state, and this federal state must carry out regulating, directing, and protective functions.

Speaking about political pluralism, Spadijer said that we are placing all our hopes in the Socialist Alliance. The question is whether the Socialist Alliance will be able to resolve all these questions. In some instances, it seems as if the League of Communists is transferring this political pluralism onto the Socialist Alliance. I think that the assembly system and the place and role of the assembly is being neglected in this issue. In particular, when we are talking about the federation, the SFRY Assembly must be transformed into the center of democratic decisionmaking, debate, dialogue, voting, and the free confrontation of opinions and interests.

I think, stressed Spadijer, that we could thus release and free the channels of political decisionmaking. From this point of view, the question of the responsibility of executive organs of power, ministerial responsibility, and so on would be raised in a different way. The system would acquire a more normal and natural way of functioning without this looking like a great political shake-up. [passage omitted]

An Unjustified Attack on Nijaz Durakovic

Advocating that Vukasin Micunovic remain in the Central Committee and also explaining the reasons for this, Borut Suklje and Dusan Dragosavac proposed that his resignation and work be assessed and the Central Committee vote on this in a secret ballot.

Having stressed that he was speaking because of the speeches by Suklje and Dragosavac, Milo Djukanovic said that in his 3-year term of office in the Central Committee he had patiently listened to all the criticism and accusations that Dragosavac had voiced against the Central Committee and its presidium and existing political leadership concerning the situation in the country.

Can this Central Committee and me in it or my generation and I be responsible, asked Djukanovic, for this social, economic, and political situation from which such interethnic relations have emerged? Or are Dusan Dragosavac and his generation and group of supporters who have been in the most prominent posts in this state and the League of Communists responsible? Despite full tolerance, patience, and understanding and even the willingness to accept part of the blame, I do not want to accept this biased explanation. I think, said Milo Djukanovic, that Dragosavac must for once express the minimum of self-criticism.

As well as expressing thanks for Vukasin Micunovic's contribution, Ivan Brigic advocated that the debate on the resignation be postponed and the Central Committee vote on the explanation.

Stating that Micunovic basically represents "an era" and even its "star moment," Dr Nijaz Durakovic also stressed that Micunovic also represents the "fall of our movement." In this respect, he accused Milo Djukanovic of using Micunovic's resignation for his own pragmatic political aims and mockingly called him a "greenhorn."

In reply, Milo Djukanovic said that he had not talked about or voted on Micunovic's resignation, nor did he present the demand and mood of members from his own community, as Mladen Zuvela did. If I used my speech for political aims then—addressing Durakovic—it is politically impolite and uncultivated to voice an assessment in such a way without justifying it with something and without saying what my political aims are. If this is not done then I have nothing to quarrel over, concluded Djukanovic.

Sinisa Batalo also stressed that the right to resign was a personal act, however, he could not endure Nijaz Durakovic, a university professor and president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, dividing in such a base way members of the Central Committee into those who are "greenhorns" and those who are not. Have we thus once again, asked Batalo, degraded the work of this Central Committee. I have no need or reason to defend Milo Djukanovic, he is sufficiently capable of this, but it is unacceptable and condemnable that what has been said about a member of this Central Committee and the secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of a republic has been conveyed at this meeting in such a way.

In reply, Nijaz Durakovic said that he used the word "greenhorn" in a pejorative sense without thereby insulting our youth. This was the furthest thing from my mind. If this word has bothered anyone and has been understood in its literal sense, then I apologize, said Durakovic.

Believing that there was no point in bringing into question the integrity of Milo Djukanovic, who had been given unanimous support in the Montenegrin League of Communists, Petar Skundric said that Djukanovic had not by any means undermined Micunovic's moral or political integrity.

Where Does This Barrage Come From

Drago Sofranac stressed that this speech had left a painful impression and that the Montenegrin League of Communists had launched an initiative to expel Andjelko Kovacevic and Slobodan Filipovic from the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in a legal way, while Vukasin Micunovic's resignation was his personal right. Where does this barrage come from now, asked Sofranac, advocating that no one has privileges in the League of Communists and that everyone is equal before the Statute. It is good, said Sofranac, that delegates from other republican party organizations speak in this way about a member of the Central Committee, however, it would be much better if this interest and unity and support for a synthesis of Yugoslavism was also manifested as regards other questions and problems. Sofranac stressed that he was surprised by the manner and level of Durakovic's speech.

Sreten Djuric asked why Micunovic did not explain his own resignation and why was this done on his behalf by Borut Suklje. In Suklje's speech I heard the words despotism, tanks, announced arrests.... Are these Micunovic's reasons? If they are not, why did he not protest this explanation and why do we always look for any opportunity to create discord? Have we not had enough disunity? [passage omitted]

Charges Against Momir Bulatovic Dropped

AU0211171889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] The district public prosecutor in Titograd has rejected as unjustified the criminal charges that were filed against Momir Bulatovic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro. The charges were recently filed by the Kopar communal assembly and the prosecutor has assessed that there was nothing in Bulatovic's speech at the meeting on 27 September [in Titograd] to justify criminal charges.

Commune Endorses POLITIKA Criticism

AU0211165889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] At the resumption of a meeting postponed yesterday due to a lack of a quorum, delegates of the three chambers of the Old Town Communal Assembly have adopted conclusions on articles by POLITIKA about this Belgrade commune. The delegates also adopted the report by the Executive Council and other communal organs which states that the communal services in the cases that POLITIKA had written about had acted in accordance with their authorities and the law. The conclusions of the assembly commission which stated the same were also adopted and it was decided to set up a delegate commission which will check all claims by the POLITIKA newspaper and everything that was criticized during the debate on the report on the work of the commune in the last 3 years.

The delegates did not endorse the demand by Dragovan Bata-Lukic, president of the communal assembly, that his tasks be taken over by the vice presidents of the commune. Lukic proposed this with the intention of preventing suspicion that he would influence the outcome of the Old Town case.

Military Budget 'Rebalance' Envisioned

LD0211184789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 2 Nov 89

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] needs 34.88 trillion dinars to meet its obligations and duties by the end of the year. The proposed rebalance of the budget envisions, however, that it will receive three-quarters of the funds needed.

A representative of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, General Major Dane Ajdukovic, said this at a session today of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's Committee for National Defense, at which the draft rebalance of the budget for this year, allocating 26 trillion dinars for the army, was met with support.

Due to delays in the inflow of funds the YPA has in recent months been iliquid on a daily basis as it owed 4.5-5 billion dinars. According to the latest figures the army owed (yesterday) 3.447 billion dinars. If we had to meet all of our obligations immediately we would be left with 2 trillion dinars, sufficient for 10 days of work and living.

Our calculations show that the army has received 3.95 percent of the national income in real terms this year. It was envisioned that the amount would be 4.6 percent of the national income, the representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense noted.

The Yugoslav military budget amounts to about, calculated in foreign currency, $2 billion, which is as much as Denmark with its 5 million people has, the deputy federal secretary for national defense, Vice Admiral Stane Brovet, said. He disclosed, for the sake of comparison, that the military budget of Greece amounts to $3 billion, that of the netherlands to $6 billion, and Italy's to about $17 billion.

Our army does not just spend money. It also gives back, through various forms of cooperation with the economy, about 65 percent of the funds received, Chairman Apostal Arbelski said. Vilko Jelen assessed that the other beneficiaries of the federal budget should also reduce their spending as the army does.

In the debate on the report on the state of defense preparations of the so-called civic structures, it was said that the General Inspectorate of National Defense tested about 1,500 subjects of defense, as it is said in expert jargon. In the course of this their defense plans are checked out as well as the plans for extraordinary situations, and mobilization tactical exercises are carried out.

Views were expressed during the debate that the number of these plans should be reduced in order to avoid unnecessary administration. Comprehensive plans should, it was said, be drawn up only by sociopolitical communities while their number in the economy and social services should be reduced by 60 percent and in the sociopolitical organizations by 60-80 percent.

The delegates of the Committee for National Defense were acquainted with our delegation's participation in the Vienna CSCE negotiations on measures for consolidating trust and security. Delegate Vilko Jelen was surprised at the fact that our delegation did not participate in the third session due to lack of money for its trip.

More on Excessive Radiation Levels in Bor

Serbian Levels Not Increased

LD3110183989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 31 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, October 31 (TANJUG)—Claims of the Belgrade press that radiation levels were increased, as much as 270 times above normal, in the Belgrade surroundings and eastern Serbia in the middle of August this year are false, the Serbia Committee for Information stated today.

The Serbian Youth Organisation said today it would demand from the republic government to resign if it does not inform the public within seven days on exact radiation levels in the middle of last August.

The recently founded Ecological Movement in Belgrade today also demanded from the republic government to furnish exact information on reportedly enormous radiation levels last August. Ecologists also demanded an explanation why further research on monitoring radiation levels has been stopped.

The Serbia Committee for Information set out in it statement issued today that since 1961 Serbia has been monitoring radiation levels in air, water, soil and food. Tests, to October 9th this year inclusive, show that radiation levels in 1989 and 1988 have not been increased as to require special measures to protect the population.

At the request of the Serbian Government, special tests were carried out in the middle of August this year and they also showed that radiation levels were not increased.

The statement also said that expert institutions continually monitor radiation levels on the whole of territory of Serbia.

Serbia's committee for information also denied claims on the dumping of radio active waste and its burning with the copper ore at Bor, in eastern Serbia.

Legal steps will be taken against all those who have spread false reports on increased radiation levels, thus causing alarm among the population, it was stressed in the statement.

Thousands Protest Pollution

AU0111164089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 89

[Text] Today's ecological meeting entitled: How are they polluting us—which was attended by several thousand citizens—took place in a dignified way. It finished with the basic message that all people in Bor and the surrounding area, as well as in Serbia and Yugoslavia should be provided with a healthy living environment. Brana Filipovic has the details:

The citizens of Bor are demanding that the development of production and technology in the Bor Basin be realized in the future only with the help of modern technology, and that the republic of Serbia and the federation give greater help and support to the mining and smelting basin. We want—it was concluded—to have healthier offspring, healthy production workers, fewer invalids, and fewer incapable recruits. But we promise to give this country even more copper through modern production and technology. Deprivation has lasted for too long here and the introduction of modern technology cannot be postponed any longer. Therefore, it should be known that this copper combine gives Yugoslavia an annual production worth $500 million, said Radoslav [name indistinct], president of the Bor Communal Assembly.

Dr Savica Petrovic, president of the ecological movement in Bor, energetically stressed that this is not nor will it be an occasion to call politicians to account but a meeting of conscience; this is a meeting for health. She recalled that at the moment in Bor most deaths were caused by cardiovascular illnesses, then by respiratory diseases, and finally by malignant diseases. There has so far been no indications that mortality has been increased because of radiation.

About 10 Bor citizens spoke at the meeting. They all supported the demand of the delegates of the Communal Assembly that the embargo on the report by the Serbian Assembly on radiation be lifted.

Sessions of the workers councils of the copper mine and the mining and smelting basin were also held today. The stands of these meetings recalled the contribution of the copper combine to the development of Serbia and Yugoslavia but it was resolutely demanded that this large collective should no longer be needlessly besmirched and denigrated. However, no lenience should be shown toward everything that the combine and its workers and the leadership has done that is against the law. In a word, everyone should do their own work and be responsible for their own work and laziness and action and inaction.

Zagreb TV Introduces Sunday News Program

AU2910195389 Belgrade BORBA
in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 89 p 3

[M. Krmpotic report: "Everything According to the Viewers' Wishes"]

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 16 Oct—"It is not true that we have quit the joint Sunday television news program. We have stayed with it. The program is just being broadcast on the second channel of our television network." This was stated by Goran Radman, director of Zagreb Television, at a press conference held today. The reason for holding this press conference was the increasingly frequent attacks on the decision of this television network to broadcast its own Sunday news program and not to show films with subtitles in the Cyrillic script.

Only a Switchover

Our decision not to show films with subtitles in the Cyrillic script followed an excited reaction by the viewers who watched the film "The Prince and the Pauper," broadcast from the Belgrade studio on the Sunday before last. To what extent the reaction was excited is illustrated by the fact that I received about 50 telephone calls at my home during the film alone. The television's department that deals with viewers' matters received about 370 calls from embittered viewers. It would have probably received even more if the telephone line had been able to handle them.

Radman stressed that Zagreb Television's decision to broadcast its own news program on Sunday is in line with what Skopje, Novi Sad, Ljubljana, and Pristina Televisions are already doing. With regard to the subsequent events concerning the introduction of the Sunday news program and taking off films with subtitles in the Cyrillic script, Radman said that the issues were politicized to the extent that many facts have been ignored by the otherwise already "deaf" public. The joint news program was only switched from the first to second channel. Zagreb Television continues to work on preparing and producing it. Our decision only stresses the fact that this program has lost in terms of its professional, media, and political weight. [passage omitted]

Markovic Speaks on Shipbuilding Industry

LD3010231389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 30 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 Oct (TANJUG)—Each component can be uderstood only within a whole project, and not on its own, so we can look at the interest rates only within the framework of the system. For, if one looked at the main motor of a ship outside the context of a whole ship, then we would think either that the ship will sink or that it is unable to move. This comparison was used today by Ante Markovic, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, at the Dunavbrod management community of river-ship building industry in Belgrade in the course of the talks with representatives of all Yugoslav shipbuilding industries, who marked the high interest rates as one of the basic causes of the worsened situation in this industry. [passage omitted.]

Having stressed that the shipbuilding industry has always been export oriented and that it deserves more help than it has received in the past, Ante Markovic stressed that everything FEC has done this year is aimed at creating the presuppositions for changing the system, and that the main job is yet to be done. In 1990 we should set up infrastructure, institutions, and mechanisms of a new system and we must change from inflationary to noninflationary financing, which means that financing must be done from the existing sources, the FEC president underscored.

According to him it is important to finish activities necessary for the formation of the market of capital, which will be capable of reevaluating interest rates. Without it, it is not worthwhile to talk about interest rates.

Banks must be constituted as share-holding banks, where it will be clear who owns the assets and who handles profits. The government's actions are not aimed at liquidation of the banking system, but at its recovery. Citizens' deposits will be much safer tomorrow than they were yesterday, Markovic stressed.

We have three types of banks, the FEC president said. The first ones are those who could, even on international criteria, win the licence of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Then there is the most numerous group of banks, those who are technically nonsolvent, and which deserve to be recovered financially. The federation intends to help this with a billion dollars. The question is how municipalities, provinces, and republics intend to give their contribution. The third type of banks are truly nonsolvent banks, which will have to be closed down, Markovic stressed.

Talking concretely about the shipbuilding industry, he stressed that it should secure a share of the necessary funds on the security market. In connection with subsidies which this branch of industry receives in other countries, Markovic replied that the proposal exists that they should be abolished by 1992. Our shipbuilding industry does not receive state subsidy, but to a great extent it is exempt from import taxes, which, to a certain degree, alleviates its position.

He reviewed Yugoslavia's clearing surplus, which reached 2.3 billion dollars this year. We need a new manner of cooperation with those markets, since the present one has greatly affected the growth of inflation in this country, he said. [passage omitted]

Ante Markovic then reiterated, how by removing the deficit in the banking system, the interest rates would determine the markets, and he called on anyone having a better model for bringing down inflation than the market model to present it.

After the talks with the representatives of the shipbuilding enterprises, Ante Markovic and Desimir Jeftic visited the Tito Shipyard at Novi Beogad.

Mitrovic Interviewed on Anti-Inflation Drive

LD2910202789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 29 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 29 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government will next year launch an all-out drive to cut down inflation, which in September surpassed 1,000 per cent, Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandar Mitrovic said in an interview to TANJUG.

Yugoslavia will enter 1990 with an inherited inflation of about 200 per cent, but the government's anti-inflation measures will cut down the running growth of inflation to only a few per cent per month, Mitrovic said.

The 1990 economic policy programme,, which is already in preparation, will be based on a new [words indistinct] accomplished in November this year through the adoption of several system laws, including new laws regulating the tax system, foreign currency dealings and customs and excise.

Mitrovic told TANJUG that in 1990 all inflation [words indistinct] country would be extinguished, above all deficits, which will be covered by real money alone or through public dels, and not by printing money.

Deficits in the federation, it has been established, are worth about 14 billion dollars. Valuation effects [word indistinct] from citizens' foreign currency savings account for about ten billion dollars, and the rest are foreign credits "transferred" to the Yugoslav national bank.

The economic policy for next year will next forgo keeping the dinar at a (?realistic) exchange rate and retaining the value of money, Mitrovic said, adding that it also foresaw efforts to stimulate foreign currency and dinar savings.

Mitrovic explained that the government had this year sought to secure a realistic basis for curbing inflation—a revival of economic activity and an increase of the country's foreign currency reserves, which in September this year reached a record 5.153 billion dollars.

Markovic on Upcoming Financial Changes

LD2710212389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 27 Oct 89

[Text] Titovo Uzica, 27 Oct (TANJUG)—FEC President Ante Markovic, who today visited the Prvi Partizan work organization, drew attention to the vital need for the structural adaptation of all producers in the country who are threatened by the danger of illiquidity as a result of outstanding debts that have not been paid, as is the case with one of the plants of Prvi Partizan. Speaking about new ways of providing finance for industry, Markovic stressed that the budgets are paying the biggest so-called inflationary tax. He referred to the fact that next year the process is being opened up of the consolidation of the new system of providing finance, which is an opportunity for the capable, but not also for those who live at the expense of others.

Markovic cited the statistic according to which the total of the unpaid outstanding debts of Yugoslav businessmen is somewhere between 3,200 and 3,400 billion dinars. Noting at the same time that good businessmen should renounce unrealistic expectations, write off some of these resources, and turn to commercially-based business transactions, Markovic asserted energetically that the printing of money can in future definitely not be a source out of which to finance anyone. There can be no struggles against inflation until this is achieved, Markovic stressed.

The FEC president said that in 10 days or so a money and bonds' market would be formed. Speaking about the future role of the Yugoslav National Bank, Markovic stressed that it would become not the subject of, as hitherto, but one of the participants in, general financial developments in the country. In this context, the FEC president spoke about the transformation of the banks into new institutions and about shares as inevitable factors in future business operations.

Markovic agreed with his hosts that the transformation of social resources into social capital represents a significant problem in the transition to a new method of working for Yugoslav businessmen. The law on enterprises and the law on work relations offer solutions which good entrepreneurs can exploit, Markovic suggested, adding that this is a reference to a process in the course of which, he admitted, it is not easy to separate oneself from the consensus- based economy, the principles of which have "devasted" the country over the last 15 years.

Concluding his talks with the working people of Prvi Partizan, the FEC president stressed that the Workers' Council can no longer deal with concrete affairs of the enterprise, but the enterprise's management [can]. The workers' council can and should deal with business policy, Ante Markovic said.

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Pays Visit

*LD0211003189 Warsaw PAP in English
2244 GMT 1 Nov 89*

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 1—Today, on his way to Iraq, Poland's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Marcin Swiecicki paid a one-day visit here.

The Polish minister held talks with Yugoslav Minister of Trade Nazmi Mustafa and with Deputy Chairman of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber Andrea Miyushkovic. The talk focused on the further development of Polish-Yugoslav economic cooperation in conditions of changes in the two countries.